

Reagan to Be More Flexible in Talks on Strategic Arms

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bolstered by a political solidarity at the Williamsburg summit meeting, the Reagan administration has signaled its intention to revise its proposal to the Soviet Union for cuts in strategic nuclear arms.

Officials said there was disagreement between the State Department and the Defense Department over the revisions in the U.S. position at the talks in Geneva on reducing strategic, or long-range, missiles.

President Ronald Reagan has hedged a National Security Council meeting Tuesday to review the issue.

Mr. Reagan met Wednesday for minutes with Edward J. Rowny, a strategic arms negotiator, who said that the president wanted "to get my views on what angles he should make to my intentions."

Mr. Rowny, affirming Mr. Reagan's desire for an agreement, said, "The president instructed me to examine all Soviet proposals so

riously and to be flexible in our responses wherever this would be consistent with our overall objectives."

The administration is reported determined to follow up on its promise to members of Congress to revise the U.S. stance on strategic arms reduction in return for the

thirteen NATO defense ministers' support for funding the MX missile.

Well-placed officials said it was virtually certain that within the next week or so, Mr. Reagan would raise the current U.S. proposal for a limit of 850 deployed missiles for each side, as most officials want, in a move that might make agreement with the Soviet Union easier.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff and the State Department were reported to favor raising the proposed limit from 850 to between 1,150 and 1,400 missiles, considerably closer to what Moscow has proposed. The United States now has 1,390 ballistic missiles actually deployed on

land and on submarines compared with 2,343 for the Soviet Union.

The Defense Department and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency reportedly favor the recommendation of the recent bipartisan Commission on Strategic Forces, headed by Brent Scowcroft, a retired air force general.

It recommended eliminating such limits entirely to permit development and deployment of a new single-warhead missile. The idea was to move both sides away from multi-warhead missiles, the most threatening weapons in their arsenals.

Officials reported a much more marked internal disagreement over whether the revised U.S. proposal should seek to force dramatic reductions in medium and heavy Soviet missiles by requiring Moscow to reduce the throw-weight of its nuclear missiles to parity with the United States.

Moscow now has a 3-to-1 advantage in throw-weight, or the weight of warheads that one country's missiles can launch against an adversary. Originally, the American side proposed a throw-weight limit as part of the second phase of an arms agreement.

But now, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger reportedly backed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, favors such a limit in the first phase. State Department officials are said to oppose that, on the ground that the other limitations would be adequate and that throw-weight limitations are "non-negotiable" because Moscow will not discuss them.

Mr. Rowny is reported to have suggested that if a throw-weight limit were adopted, the administration could abandon earlier proposals to restrict Moscow to 110 heavy missiles and a combined total of 210 heavy and medium missiles.

Soviet negotiators have strenuously objected to this limit because of the drastic changes it would require in the current Soviet arsenal of 1,400 heavy and medium missiles.

White House officials joined Mr. Andropov on Wednesday in asserting that the president was "within the month" of a decision on this issue.

The president has "assured me that he will modify my instructions to the extent necessary to make them fully consistent with the Scowcroft recommendations," Mr. Rowny said.

avoided in the published text of Mr. Andropov's comments today.

Mr. Harriman, who is 91 years old, was a frequent visitor to the Soviet Union since he was President Franklin D. Roosevelt's wartime ambassador here, and he has met every Soviet leader except Leonid Brezhnev.

At a news conference, he said that his 80-minute discussion with Mr. Andropov, at the Soviet leader's office in the headquarters of the Communist Party's Central Committee, had concentrated on the general state of Soviet-American relations and had not included detailed exchanges on nuclear arms.

It was the first time Mr. Andropov had met with an American since meeting with Vice President George Bush when Mr. Bush led the U.S. delegation to the funeral of Mr. Andropov's predecessor, Leonid I. Brezhnev, last November.

Mr. Andropov appealed for an end to what he called "a policy aimed at gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and dictating to it" and a return to peaceful coexistence. He said that Soviet policy aimed at "good-neighborly relations" with the United States and that Americans and Russians as well as people elsewhere would benefit from this.

Taking into consideration the overall strategic situation and the number of explosive problems in the world, the U.S.S.R. and the United States cannot allow themselves to be oriented at military competition," he said. "The interests of all peoples demand constructive interaction between them."

He continued: "It is clear that a long time has passed since the limitation of armaments generates new problems and complicates the solution of the task of bringing the arms race."

The tone of the remarks, blaming the United States for the deterioration of relations but insisting on the Kremlin's readiness to improve them, was seen by Western diplomats as somewhat more positive than other recent Soviet pronouncements.

However, most of these, including a toughly worded government statement last week, have concentrated on the dispute over medium-range missiles, an issue that was

assured of the meeting before coming here, and the swift publication of Mr. Andropov's remarks by Tass, suggested that the Soviet leader saw the meeting as a major opportunity to put over his views.

■ **Tass Report Called False**

A senior Western diplomatic source said that the Soviet Union put out a false account of a meeting last week between the U.S. ambassador, Arthur A. Harriman, and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

Tass reported that Mr. Harriman had handed Mr. Gromyko a copy of a statement on arms control adopted by Western nations at the Williamsburg summit. The source confirmed Mr. Harriman had done this, but denied Mr. Gromyko had told Mr. Harriman that Washington should take seriously last week's veiled Soviet threat to station new missiles in Eastern Europe if the U.S. deploys new missiles in Western Europe later this year.

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J. V. L. S.

In the Shadow of the Mountain, They Meet 30 Years Later

By Jon Nordheimer

New York Times Service

SNOWDONIA NATIONAL PARK, Wales — Men wear out faster than mountains and the party of climbers that picked its way over the misty, treeless ridges of Wales on Sunday afternoon was showing signs of age.

The climbers posed for a group portrait and made biting comparisons with the photograph taken five years ago at their last reunion. Everyone now had gray hair except George Lowe, and he had to brush aside suggestions that the reason resided outside of nature.

Alf Gregory, 69, smoothed his wrinkled face and offered George Baud, the "baby" of the group at 54, a view of what advancing years had in store for him. Mr. Baud, an oil executive, shot back a feigned look of horror.

Thirty years ago they had gathered

for another group portrait at a camp high on Mount Everest after getting word that two of their members, Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norkay, had become the first to reach the summit. They had reached the highest point on earth on May 29, 1953, and word of the triumph reached London on May 31, the day before the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

"We were actually afraid that word would detract from the coronation," said Lord Hunt, leader of the expedition. "We felt it would be appalling if the queen were forced to compete with us for attention."

Indeed, the news of the conquest of Everest coupled with the crowning of a young queen infused Britain with a new confidence after years of depression and war.

Now, British confidence has again sagged. The Falkland Islands

campaign lifted the nation last year, but rising unemployment and a divisive election campaign, combined with the coldest and wettest spring on record, have created gloom in many quarters.

This mood did not invade the reunion of the Everest team during the weekend. The gathering was an annual event until 1963. Then the meetings were suspended until the 20th anniversary in 1973, and have been held every five years since.

Eight members of the original British team of 15 made it to this year's gathering. The two most famous members were absent. Sir Edmund, now 63 and devoting most of his time to raising funds for schools and housing for the Nepalese, and Tenzing Norkay, 69, head of a mountaineering school in India, were in Nepal doing a television documentary.

Three are dead. Tom Bourdillon

and Wilfrid Noyce were killed in separate climbing falls on other mountains. Tom Stobart, the expedition photographer, died of natural causes.

Everest is almost routinely scaled these days. About 100 men and at least three women have made it since 1953. The government of Nepal permits only three expeditions each year or the number reaching the top almost surely will be higher.

The top of Everest had loomed as one of those unreachable goals that challenged human ingenuity and courage. Now men have gotten the top without the use of bottled oxygen. One climber conquered Everest alone, without a support team hauling supplies and preparing an ascent route.

By comparison, the 1953 British team had 35 Sherpa guides accompanying them and 350 porters, who carried 18 tons of equipment.

Worldwide reaction to the conquest of Everest ushered in a new age of mountaineering by inspiring young people to take up a sport that previously had been associated with the upper classes. Nations and corporations began to finance expeditions.

George Lowe and Edmund Hillary, both New Zealanders, were selected for the Everest team because of their experience in climbing snow and ice. Most of the British expertise was in rock climbing.

Sir Edmund got to the summit and was knighted. Mr. Lowe is not Sir George because he and a few others in the team got to within several hundred feet of the 29,002-foot summit but no farther once the others planted their feet on the top.

"I am glad I didn't get to the summit," Mr. Lowe said in the manner of a man who has given

something 30 years of thought.

"I

didn't become a real celebrity like Ed or Tenzing and consequently I've had more control over my life. Ed has never been able to get off the tiger."

Lord Hunt, a former army colonel who was knighted for planning and leading the expedition and has since been made a baron, is still active in British public life. He has involved himself in work with British youth and penal reform and was chairman of the British Parole Board.

He worries that chronic unemployment among young people in the slums of industrial towns is "tearing the fabric" of British society.

"Apathy is the worst problem," he said before setting out with the others for a walk up Snowdon.

"There's something in the human breast that needs a challenge, whether it's a job or a mountain."

WORLD BRIEFS

Turks Take Demirel Into Custody

CANAKKALE, Turkey (Reuters) — Former Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and 14 other politicians ordered detained in Turkey's latest political crackdown were taken into custody Thursday at a military base near this port on the Dardanelles.

The government decreed Tuesday that 16 politicians, including Mr. Demirel, had until Thursday to report to the authorities in Canakkale for detention until after the general elections, which are set for Nov. 6. The decree also abolished the Grand Turkey Party, one of the five political parties that have emerged since the government lifted a ban on politics in April.

The police diverted Mr. Demirel's car to a military base at nearby Zincirbazar, where the politicians are being held. By early evening, all those ordered to report had arrived except Ilhan Sabri Caglayan, a former foreign minister. Mr. Caglayan was visiting the Soviet Union when the decree was issued.

Turkey Ends Operation in Iraq

ANKARA (Reuters) — Turkey ended a thrust into Iraq on Thursday and said a Turkish soldier and a guerrilla had been killed in the operation, which apparently was aimed chiefly at Kurds seeking autonomy.

A Foreign Ministry statement said the last troops had pulled back across the border Thursday morning. Earlier, Turkish officials said the weekend drive had been completed without casualties.

The statement said Armenian militants and others under investigation in Turkey were among those sought in the operation. This appeared to indicate that non-Kurdish militants were in the region. Although neither Turkey nor Iraq, which approved the thrust in advance, has said so, informed sources said the main purpose was to root out Kurdish insurgents.

Carter Assails Reagan on Pollution

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jimmy Carter, the former president, has accused the Reagan administration of the "deliberate, across-the-board abandonment of U.S. leadership" in the global struggle to preserve the environment.

Appearing at a conference sponsored by the Global Tomorrow Coalition, an alliance of 64 national conservation and population-control groups, Mr. Carter called President Ronald Reagan's environmental record "absolutely devastating" and accused the administration of circumventing laws passed to protect the country from air and water pollution and hazardous chemicals.

Mr. Carter singled out decisions to allow export of hazardous chemicals banned in the United States for sale overseas and the refusal to sign the Law of the Sea treaty as examples of the administration's abdication of the traditional U.S. leadership role on environmental matters.

Tentative Accord Set in Portugal

LISBON (Reuters) — Portugal's Social Democrats voted Thursday, in favor of a coalition with the Socialist Party, conditional on renegotiation of certain points in their agreement.

After a two-day meeting, which earlier appeared likely to frustrate efforts to form a government, the Social Democrats' national council approved the coalition accord by a large majority. But the party sent the Socialists an alternative proposal for the text of an agreement on revision of labor laws.

Social Democratic sources said negotiations with the Socialists to resolve the differences would continue Friday.

U.S. Suspends Cruise Missile Tests

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Air Force said Thursday it has suspended a series of tests of its air-to-ground cruise missile to investigate problems that developed in two launches.

The temporary suspension will neither affect the continuing deployment of the missile nor the operational status of the Strategic Air Command units now equipped with the missile, the air force said.

The Reagan administration has plans to place about 3,000 cruise missiles on B-52s.

Son Sann Denies Prince's Charge

RANGKOK (Reuters) — Son Sann, prime minister of the Cambodian resistance coalition and leader of the non-Communist faction, disclosed Thursday any public statement of the coalition president, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and said he would do everything possible to keep the anti-Vietnamese alliance.

The loose political alliance of political opposites came under fresh strain Wednesday when Sihanouk threatened to resign if Mr. Son Sann did not stop criticizing him.

Meanwhile, Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1978 and toppled the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge regime, said it had completed a partial military withdrawal, but the report made no reference to the number of troops involved. An estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops help protect the Hanoi-backed government.

Black Union in S. African Mines

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — South Africa's mining industry has agreed to recognize a black miners' union for the first time.

A Chamber of Mines source confirmed an agreement had been reached on recognition of the National Union of Mineworkers for some jobs at some mines, but said no statement would be issued until the agreement was signed in the next few days.

"We are not happy with the agreement, but it lets us get our foot in the door," Cyril Ramaphosa, the union's general secretary, said Thursday. Prime Minister Piter W. Botha's government legalized black unions in late 1979.

French Academy Elects Senghor

PARIS (Reuters) — Former President Leopold Senghor of Senegal and the French anthropologist Jacques Soustelle were elected Friday to the French Academy, the institution whose members are known as the "immortals."

Mr. Senghor, 76, president of Senegal from 1960 to 1980, writes poetry on African themes. His work is considered to have marked a turning point in the literature of the continent.

Mr. Soustelle, 71, lived in exile for seven years after strongly supporting the French presence in Algeria. A specialist in pre-Columbian civilizations, he has led several expeditions to Latin America. The 40-seat French Academy was founded in 1635 to unify and protect the French language.

Israel Meets U.S. Request on Nazis

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Responding affirmatively to a U.S. request, Israel has informed the United States of its readiness to prosecute suspected former Nazis deported from the United States if there is sufficient evidence to convict them, Israeli Justice Ministry officials said Thursday.

The officials said, however, that discussions between the two countries were being held up because of a diplomatic dispute over the status of Arab East Jerusalem, annexed by Israel and made part of its capital under a law passed in 1960.

Israel and the United States have been discussing the case of Archbishop Valerian Trifa, a Romanian who was deprived of his U.S. citizenship and ordered deported by a court in Detroit in October for lying about his past to immigration officials when he entered the United States in 1950.

Dioxin Found at New Jersey Site

NEWARK, New Jersey (AP) — Large quantities of the toxic chemical dioxin have been discovered in the ground near a closed plant here, state officials announced Thursday.

Carl Golden, a spokesman for Governor Thomas H. Kean, said the site formerly operated by Diamond Alkali, a producer of herbicides, is in the Ironbound section of the state's largest city.

He said there were five buildings and an unknown number of storage tanks on the site. State environmental officials have imposed a "quarantine" on the area. Councilman Henry Martinez said Mayor Kenneth Gibson had received an anonymous letter claiming that the company had dumped dioxin there in 1966.

For the Record

BERLIN (Reuters) — An East German state prosecutor has urged a court in East Berlin to send Heinz Barth, a 62-year-old former Nazi SS officer who has admitted war crimes, to prison for life. The defense lawyer pleaded for a lighter sentence "for a person who as a young man was caught up in the guilt of his people."

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Two musicians from a pop-and-reggae band were given six-year prison terms Thursday for singing songs that the South African government said advocated black revolution.

SEOUL (UPI) — Kim Young Sam, a former opposition party leader, refused Thursday to end his hunger strike even though his health is failing. An aide said. He began the fast May 18 to urge the restoration of full democracy in South Korea.

Polish Activist Says Restoration Of Labor Gains Will Take Years

By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — A Polish underground leader says that he expects a long struggle that could take years to restore labor rights even though the underground has been fortified in recent months.

In an interview made available Wednesday, Zbigniew Bujak, the former Solidarity chairman in Warsaw, added that he expected no concrete results from the visit to Poland this month of Pope John Paul II.

Mr. Bujak asserted that the May Day demonstrations provided evidence of a stronger underground. The protests, which drew tens of thousands in 20 Polish cities in the face of police intimidation, reflected improved cooperation between regional underground groups, he said.

He said the underground leadership's unsuccessful call for a general strike on Nov. 10 marked "a crucial point for the union" in that it forced a change of strategy in the direction of less demonstrative activities and a greater focus on the gradual establishment of underground units.

He urged people seeking to found independent unions to think in terms of "years, not weeks or months."

The remarks, Mr. Bujak's first interview in six months, were printed in an edition of the weekly underground paper *Tygodnik Mowzaj* dated May 26. Despite his skepticism about the immediate effects of the pope's pilgrimage, he

said it would contribute to a strengthening of society's resistance toward Communist authorities.

His statements could help dampen expectations among many Poles who, embittered over the abolition of the Solidarity trade union last year, are hoping the papal trip will bring new advantages.

Other former Solidarity activists have voiced concern in private conversations that contrary to the papal visit in 1979, which left a sense of nationalism and self-expression that later flowered in the Solidarity movement, this year's pilgrimage could lead to disappointment and an erosion of faith in the pope and the Roman Catholic Church if high expectations go unfilled.

"I think anyone who expects tangible results from the visit will probably get nothing out of it," Mr. Bujak said. "It can bring nothing, not even this. Simply speaking in such a situation Communists and others at a principle make no concessions."

The government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, while resisting a personal papal appeal to lift martial law and grant a blanket amnesty to political prisoners before the visit, is hoping that the pope will deliver soothing homilies during his stay that will help pacify the country. But Mr. Bujak said he was not afraid that Poles would feel less ready to demonstrate after the pilgrimage.

"The visit will intensify pacifistic tendencies, but this does not mean

pressure on the Soviet Union in arms reduction talks.

But Greece did not sign the pledge and Denmark added a reservation, noting that its parliament had approved last week a motion saying it would drop support for the deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles if no arms reduction pact is signed this year.

The Danish lawmakers urged postponement of the Dec. 31 deadline to start deploying the NATO weapons unless there is progress at the Geneva talks on the reduction of intermediate-range nuclear forces. They also supported the Soviet demand that British and French nuclear forces — totaling 162 missiles — be included in the negotiations.

Although neither Greece nor Denmark is among the five European countries that are to take the missiles, the Danish vote was criticized at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting as signaling weakness to the Soviet Union.

Joseph G. Luns, the NATO secretary-general, said Denmark has no nuclear weapons on its soil and no direct role to play in the deployment. The Danish parliament's opinion, he said, is "not of enormous importance, but it is regrettable. The other nations deplore this motion."

The action, Mr. Luns said, would not stop deployment.

Denmark's resolution was not supported by the country's conservative government, but it had no alternative but to insist on the inclusion of the reservation. The government joined other countries in "deploring" the parliament's action, Mr. Luns said.

The Danish defense minister, Hans Engell, took issue with Mr.

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D BRIEFS

Hundreds Are Seized
As Peru Cracks Down
On Guerrilla GroupBy Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

LIMA — Hundreds of people have been taken into custody for questioning as the police hunt for members of a small but growing guerrilla insurgency that has prompted the government of President Fernando Belaúnde Terry to declare a 60-day state of emergency.

The arrests on Wednesday, the police said, occurred mostly in and around Lima and Ayacucho, the departmental capital 200 miles southeast of here that has been the center of operations of leftist guerrillas belonging to a movement that calls itself Shining Path.

More than 500 people reportedly were arrested, and the roundup was said to be continuing.

The army under the elected government of Mr. Belaúnde Terry reports that 323 people have been killed since the beginning of the year in the fighting between government forces and guerrillas, compared with about 200 in the previous two and a half years.

Officials say about two-thirds of the dead were guerrillas; the rest — soldiers, police and peasants — were said to have been killed by guerrillas.

Western diplomats and Peruvian political experts estimate that the Shining Path numbers no more than 2,000 guerrillas, with perhaps an equal number of sympathizers.

Army leaders have predicted they will wipe out the guerrilla movement by the end of the year, but a heavy blow to their efforts was dealt on Friday by a guerrilla strike on the capital and its 5 million residents. Western diplomats said the attack, estimated to involve more than 100 guerrillas, was spectacularly coordinated.

The attackers blew up power pylons, blacked out much of the city, set off bombs near embassies and government buildings and largely destroyed the sprawling Bayar industrial works with fire bombs.

The psychological impact appeared to be significant. Recent polls have shown that despite an economic crisis, ravaging floods in the north and a debilitating

drought in the south, Peruvians are most worried about the guerrillas.

Many Peruvians demand that the government take harsher measures, and two news magazines, *Caras* and *Olga*, both ran cover stories two weeks ago on possibilities of a coup. They even speculated who the future cabinet members might be.

President Belaúnde Terry was elected in 1980 after 12 years of military rule, and according to sources close to him, the specter of a coup has been a constant concern as he has tried to cope with the Shining Path insurrection.

He did not accede to political pressure to send the army into the campaign against the guerrillas until December, reportedly hoping to limit the army's role. With the campaign against the guerrillas showing little success, the president has announced that he is studying the creation of a special police commando force to replace the army.

In a move widely interpreted here as a show of forcefulness, Mr. Belaúnde Terry declared the state of emergency Monday for the 60-day maximum allowed under the constitution.

The decree suspends most civil liberties, such as the rights of assembly and free speech. It is designed to allow the police to arrest guerrilla suspects and interrogate them for up to 15 days without charge.

In a news conference Sunday, the day before he issued his decree, the president said: "All Peruvians should unite in this undeclared war against delinquents, mercenaries and dark forces of ideology that Peru fortunately rejects." He meant the Shining Path guerrillas, whom he does not refer to by name.

The state of emergency was a particularly delicate step because it suspends the democratic principles Mr. Belaúnde Terry has long upheld. He was overthrown and exiled by the military in a previous term as president in 1968.

The president's decree has had little visible effect on daily life in the capital. There are no tanks in the streets, and police presence appears normal.

However, a strike by hospital employees that had been paralyzing public hospitals was called off because of the measure, and a proposal for a nationwide strike by Communist-controlled unions must now get government approval, which seems unlikely.

Even a large rally planned by the president's own party, Popular Action, has been called off.

Washington, D.C.: The opposition has been muted. Many leaders of Peru's leftist party, the Popular Revolutionary American Alliance, guardedly supported the state of emergency. They objected mostly to its scope, arguing it should be limited to the problem areas, as were a number of earlier states of emergency. Ayacucho has been under a state of emergency since December.

Mr. Kissinger said he replied that he thought "one would be worked out, and therefore, I advised against making an issue of it."

Mr. Hersh says that 12 hours before President Lyndon B. Johnson's bombing halt announcement, Mr. Allen received a phone call from Mr. Kissinger, who "excitedly announced" that he had "important information" and went on to describe an accord that had been reached in Paris allowing the halt in the bombing.

"My attitude was that it was inevitable that Kissinger would have to be part of our administration," Mr. Allen told Mr. Hersh. "Kissinger had proven his mettle, by tipping us."

In a phone interview Wednesday, Mr. Allen, who was President Ronald Reagan's first national security adviser, confirmed the accuracy of his quotes in Mr. Hersh's book.

Romanian to Visit Iran

LONDON — The Romanian foreign minister, Stefan Andrei, will visit Tehran in two weeks.

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Communists in Italy Stepping Up Missile Fight

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

ROME — The Italian Communist Party, judging the declaration on nuclear missiles by the Williamsburg summit conference of the seven major industrial powers insufficiently conciliatory, has decided to step up its opposition to the installation of U.S. nuclear missiles in Italy and make deployment one of the principal issues in the campaign for the June 26-27 parliamentary elections.

A source close to Enrico Berlinguer, the party's general secretary, disclosed that he had conveyed this hardening of the party's attitude to the United States in a meeting Wednesday with two U.S. diplomats. The meeting had been arranged before the summit conference in Virginia.

The party official said the Americans had replied that it would be dangerous not to install the missiles.

U.S. officials assert that negotiations with the Soviet Union in Geneva on reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe stand a chance of success only if the Atlantic alliance holds firm on installing U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 weapons if no agreement is reached by the end of the year.

It was this position that was affirmed in Williamsburg.

The Communist Party official said that Mr. Berlinguer and other party leaders had hoped that the United States and its allies would offer to continue the Geneva talks without the Dec. 31 deadline and to suspend missile installation as long as the negotiations continue.

In Sicily, a base at Comiso is being prepared and manned by U.S. troops in preparation for receiving 112 cruise missiles. That makes Italy one of the principal

targets for Soviet attack, the party official said, and heightens the need for a more active campaign.

"Even if things seem quiet now," said Giuseppe Boffa, a writer and member of the party's Central Committee, "I don't think the installation of the missiles will go so quietly."

Mr. Boffa said reports from Communist leaders throughout Italy indicated a major preoccupation with the nuclear arms issue, particularly among young voters.

Party leaders said their principal concern in the campaign would be to reach those who might be tempted to abstain or cast invalid ballots as a form of protest.

"The loss of belief in the possi-

bility of change," an official said, "is a danger to the left, to the opposition. Those who still place hope in the present situation, those who believe that the present system can still produce jobs and economic improvement, will still vote for the parties in power, the Christian Democrats and the Socialists. We must convince the young, the unemployed, the elderly, women, those who are unhappy today, that we represent hope and must gain their confidence."

Communist officials are clearly uneasy about declining organized political activity among young people, who lump the Communists with the government parties as stultified organizations offering little hope for change.

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Party officials have identified unemployment and nuclear arms as issues responsible for widespread loss of hope in the political institutions and are directing their appeal to the disaffected to the young in particular.

The Italian Communist Party, with 1.7 million members, is the largest in the West and, with 30 percent of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies, the second party in the parliament. It is wrestling with its image as a permanent opposition party.

Mr. Craxi, whose party holds 9.8 percent of the parliamentary seats, provoked elections a year earlier than necessary by withdrawing from the governing coalition headed by Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani, a Christian Democrat. Mr. Craxi hopes the voting will increase his party's representation in the legislature and enhance his chances for the prime ministerial in the next governing coalition.

Communist officials are bitter in assessing the Socialist leader's attitude, but they still hope for election results that might make a leftist coalition government possible for the first time.

Italian Communist leaders make clear their disdain for the position of the French Communist Party, which they assert was outmaneuvered by President François Mitterrand. The French Communists joined the French Socialist government in 1981 at the expense of their own.

Despite the harsh rhetoric, it was not clear if — or when — the Communists would withdraw from the government. The Socialists have a sufficient parliamentary majority to govern without them.

The French Communists, among the most pro-Soviet parties in Western Europe, have long been uncomfortable with Mr. Mitterrand's strong support for the U.S. position in talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles

in Europe. But as members of the government, they have given grudging support to Mr. Mitterrand's defense policies.

On Wednesday, however, the party's political bureau issued a strong statement criticizing the Williamsburg declaration of Western solidarity on U.S. missile deployment if no agreement with the Russians is reached by the end of the year.

Mr. Marchais said Wednesday that his party would "do everything so that new missiles would not be installed in Europe."

On economic policy, he said, "We will continue to finance the American budget deficit." This was a reference to Mr. Mitterrand's arguments before the summit that high U.S. interest rates were leading Europeans to buy dollars, raising the value of American currency and underwriting the U.S. government's budget deficit.

Still, Communist officials hinted that they would be ready to join a cabinet headed by Mr. Craxi.



Bruno Tassan Din

Press Executive Jailed in Milan In Banking Case

Reuters

MILAN — The former director of the newspaper *Corriere della Sera* has been arrested and charged with foreign exchange violations and complicity in last year's collapse of the Banco Ambrosiano, justice officials said.

Italian Communist leaders make clear their disdain for the position of the French Communist Party, which they assert was outmaneuvered by President François Mitterrand. The French Communists joined the French Socialist government in 1981 at the expense of their own.

Officials said the arrest followed inquiries into loans of several million dollars alleged to have been channelled by the bank's managing director, Roberto Calvi, to Mr. Tassan Din through foreign associates of the bank.

Mr. Calvi was found hanged under a bridge in London shortly before the bank collapsed last August in a scandal over loans to Latin American companies.

Charles of Belgium, Postwar Regent, Dies

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Prince Charles of Belgium, 79, who ruled the nation as prince regent at the end of World War II and has been credited with saving the monarchy, died Wednesday night, a palace spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman said the prince, who was the second son of the King Albert and Queen Elisabeth, died in a hospital at Ostend. The cause of death was not disclosed.

At the outset of World War II he fought until the Belgian forces were defeated. He remained in Brussels during the German occupation and was actively involved in helping prisoners of war and their families.

In September 1944, when his brother, King Leopold III, was taken off to Germany by the retreating Nazis, Prince Charles, the count of Flanders, came out of hiding to take over as prince regent. He ruled until July 1950.

Leopold, who had surrendered to the Germans in May 1940, returned to Brussels in 1950 and Charles stepped down. The king's return aroused protest and accusations that he had collaborated with the Germans. He was eventually forced to abdicate in favor of his son, Baudouin.

Charles retired to his home at Raverside, near Ostend. He spent much of his time painting and playing the organ and piano. A Belgian gallery exhibited some of his pictures in 1974 under his Flemish title, Karel van Vlaenderen.

His last years were overshadowed by a legal battle with his former lawyer, whom he accused of forgery, theft, burglary, receiving a leading horsewoman, Wednesday evening, after collapsing during a show jumping event in Ipswich.

stolen goods and violating confidentiality. Charles lost a court case last year and was ordered to pay token costs.

Other death:

Cardinal Julio Rosales, 77, retired Roman Catholic archbishop of Cebu, the Philippines, in Manila on Thursday of cancer of the liver.

Anna Seghers, 82, a Communist author whose novel "The Seventh Cross," about an escape from a Nazi concentration camp, was a best seller in the United States during World War II and was made into a film, Wednesday in East Berlin.

Caroline Bradley, 37, Britain's leading horsewoman, Wednesday evening, after collapsing during a show jumping event in Ipswich.



Prince Charles of Belgium

French Communist Assails Summit Stand

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

PARIS — The head of the French Communist Party sharply criticized Thursday both the economic and foreign policy statements agreed to at the Williamsburg summit by President François Mitterrand, raising new doubts in France about how long the Communists would remain governing partners with Mr. Mitterrand's Socialists.

Leading Socialist politicians quickly issued barbed replies to the statements by the Communist leader, Georges Marchais.

"There will come a moment when he will reach limits that he cannot go beyond," said Jacques Delors, the finance minister.

Referring to Mr. Marchais, Max Gallo, the Socialist government spokesman, declared: "When you play too much with a cactus, you get pricked."

Speculation that the Communists might leave the government was heightened Thursday when Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy's office issued a statement saying that Mr. Mauroy could call for a parliamentary vote of confidence in the government if there were any "doubts or ambiguities." Such a vote would force the Communists to make a flat statement of their attitude toward the Socialist government.

The French Communists, among the most pro-Soviet parties in Europe, have long been uncomfortable with Mr. Mitterrand's strong support for the U.S. position in talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles

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Belgium Regent, Di In India, State Voting Riles 'Original Rebel'

Kashmiris Fear Gandhi Is Seeking to Encroach on Semi-Autonomy

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

The National Conference has long ruled Jammu and Kashmir, the state's full name, under the banner of semi-autonomy within the Indian union, but it is officially committed to staying in India.

Political analysts here and in New Delhi say the Gandhi government, based by moves for greater regional independence from southern India to the Punjab in the northwest, would like nothing more than to assert greater control in Kashmir, although Mrs. Gandhi has promised to preserve its special status.

Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, the revered "Lion of Kashmir" who led the National Conference for years both in and out of jail and became the state's chief minister in 1951, died last year, creating a possible opening for Mrs. Gandhi.

Sheikh Abdullah was imprisoned because of a dispute with the central government over Kashmir's guarantee of full internal autonomy, and the dispute continues to this day.

Sheikh Abdullah's 47-year-old son, Dr. Farook Abdullah, succeeded him as chief minister nine months ago. Dr. Abdullah has to keep Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party from making substantial gains in the Kashmir valley, experts say, to establish himself as his father's successor.

If the relative strength of banners decides the outcome, the National Conference will win easily. Its symbol — a white plow on a red background — is everywhere in Srinagar, in the smaller villages in the farthest reaches of the valley. The colors of Mrs. Gandhi's party — green, white and saffron — are seen only occasionally, often flying from jeeps full of party workers imported from New Delhi.

Mrs. Gandhi's party has its greatest chance of making inroads in the predominantly Hindu areas of Jammu, in the south. If it makes any significant showing in the heavily Moslem Vale of Kashmir, itself, that will be a big achievement.

The blackened roof timbers of a building on Maulana Azad Road in Srinagar attest to the feelings roused by the campaign. The local headquarters of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party until a few days ago, it was burned by a mob shouting slogans of the Kashmir National Conference Party. In other elections on violence, hundreds have been hurt and at least five killed.

The main antagonists in the election are Mrs. Gandhi's party and the National Conference, which is overwhelming control of the state Assembly.

Vietnamese to Release GI Remains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MANILA — Vietnamese authorities are expected this week to release the remains of at least 11 American servicemen killed in Vietnam, a U.S. military official said Thursday.

The remains of 11 or 12 servicemen will be flown out of Hanoi aboard an American plane sometime this week, he said. The plane will make a brief stop at Clark Air Base in the Philippines before flying on to Honolulu.

A Vietnamese Embassy spokesman said Thursday in Bangkok that Vietnam would turn over to the United States on Friday "a number of remains" of U.S. servicemen.

He could not provide a specific figure, but he said the United States was told in March that Vietnam had recently found nine sets of remains and had gathered information on the identities of three of them.

A U.S. delegation flew to Hanoi on Wednesday to discuss the fate of some 2,500 servicemen still listed as missing in combat 10 years after the last American combat troops withdrew from the country.

Sources in Bangkok said the remains could arrive in Honolulu on Tuesday and would be examined by military experts in an attempt to provide positive identification.

Despite a lack of diplomatic ties between the United States and Vietnam, officials of the two nations were meeting in Hanoi in the third round of "routine technical discussions," U.S. officials said.

Following the last visit in March, Vietnam News Agency said the communist authorities were prepared to hand over remains of U.S. servicemen to resolve the question "what happened to those missing in action during the war."

osambique Downs econnaissance Plane

JOHANNESBURG — A pilot-reconnaissance aircraft was down this week over Maputo, Mozambique, and informed sources close to the South African military said Thursday that the plane from South Africa.

A spokesman for the South African Defense Force refused comment when asked about the incident. On Tuesday, Mozambican officials displayed the craft.

Mr. Nixon, whose visit in 1972

was the first by an American president to China, said "speaking as an old friend, there has been a disturbing tendency in statements emanating from Peking to question the good faith of President Reagan on issues like Taiwan and the ten-year plan." The reference to the ten-year plan was to Fan Na, who was given political asylum in the United States this year.

In the text of a speech prepared for delivery Wednesday night at a dinner of the National Council on United States-China Trade, Mr. Nixon said their meeting should take place before Mr. Reagan was given a soft landing with Yury V. Andropov, the Soviet leader.

"I believe that most of the misunderstandings and suspicions which have characterized recent developments could be dispelled by a face-to-face meeting in the near future," he said.

"Before a summit meeting with our potential adversaries takes place, it is vital that a meeting be scheduled with our friends," he added.

At the time of Secretary of State George P. Shultz's visit to Beijing last January, Mr. Zhao said he agreed in principle to visit Washington, but no date has been set.

Mr. Nixon, whose visit in 1972

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A microscopic sample of yellow rain, left, and bee excrement from Cambridge, Massachusetts, containing pollen, right.



A microscopic sample of yellow rain, left, and bee excrement from Cambridge, Massachusetts, containing pollen, right.

U.S. Rebuts Study Linking Yellow Rain, Bees

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has offered its evidence to rebut a new scientific study that microscopic analysis showed strong similarities between yellow rain samples from Laos and Thailand and samples of bee excrement.

Mr. Romberg gave these reasons in rebuttal:

• One droplet of yellow rain in which toxin was found weighed 300 milligrams (about .01 ounce), and this was "certainly more than a bee could drop."

• The mycotoxins in yellow rain are "certainly sufficient to kill a bee; a bee could not survive to excrete the toxin."

• Pollen has not been found in all the yellow rain samples analyzed, including three that contain the toxin.

And four colleagues reported at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Detroit that microscopic analysis showed strong similarities between yellow rain samples from Laos and Thailand and samples of bee excrement.

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• Pollen has not been found in all the yellow rain samples analyzed, including three that contain the toxin.

Yellow rain attacks have been limited to certain geographic areas and resistance groups, whereas if yellow rain were of natural origin, its effects "would surely be more widespread."

Mr. Romberg said there is a large body of evidence, including eyewitness accounts, autopsy reports and intelligence reports, that provides persuasive and incriminating data that toxins are being used as weapons.

Mr. Meselson said the chief error in the State Department rebuttal was that "they seem to believe we are saying the toxin is contained in the bee." He said his group had suggested that after the bees dropped their excrement the toxin might be added to it, possibly by fungi that may grow on the excrement, or, supporting the U.S. contention, conceivably by spray from toxic chemicals.

Mr. Meselson said he could not rule out the possibility that a single large honeybee could drop a 300-milligram spot. He also said he could not rule out the possibility that the 300-milligram spot was really a number of spots combined into one by untrained collector.

He added that all nine samples of yellow rain that had been officially reported as tested for pollen did in fact contain pollen. If the

government has tested additional yellow rain samples and found no pollen, he said, let it publish the details openly so that scientists can judge their meaning.

The fact that yellow rain has been reported only in certain areas and among certain peoples is not necessarily significant, according to Mr. Meselson, because such reports are often spread by mass suggestion, as in the recent contention by West Bank Arabs that they were being poisoned.

Life Forms Observed Under Extreme Heat

Reuters

LONDON — Scientists have discovered life forms able to grow at temperatures much higher than previously recorded, increasing the possibility of life on other planets, the science journal *Nature* said Thursday.

Researchers from the University of Oregon and Johns Hopkins University used a pressure cooker to nurture colonies of bacteria from the Pacific Ocean, which they say multiplied 100 times in a few hours at 250 degrees centigrade (482 Fahrenheit). Until now life was not thought possible in temperatures above 105 degrees centigrade.

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Streptokinase regularly used to dissolve pulmonary embolisms, clots of the large artery that carries blood from the heart to the lungs, and as early as 1981 a Boston team headed by Dr. John Markis reported favorable results using streptokinase on male patients arriving within three hours of their first chest pains. Dr. Markis at the time called for further clinical study of the method.

Dr. Swan said that was the recent study, described as "the first randomized, controlled trials reported in this country," that sharply demonstrate the need for rapid use.

Dr. Faried Khaja and 12 associates at Detroit's Henry Ford Hospital and the University of Michigan gave 40 patients either a harmless but ineffectual sugar solution

Speedy Use of Enzyme Cuts Coronary Deaths

By Victor Cohn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Rapid treatment with a powerful enzyme that dissolves blood clots can often save much of the heart muscle and cut the death rate from heart attack, according to medical teams testing streptokinase, a by-product of streptococcus bacteria.

They re-established blood flow in these crucial heart vessels in 12 of 20 patients treated with streptokinase. Only one streptokinase patient died in the hospital, compared to four in the group given the sugar solution.

Streptokinase failed to improve permanent heart function in these Michigan patients, but the doctors started giving the enzyme an average of 5½ hours after first pains.

In contrast, Dr. Jeffrey Anderson and eight colleagues at the University of Utah and LDS Hospital in Salt Lake City gave 24 patients streptokinase an average of four hours after their heart attacks started.

Compared to 26 patients given standard treatment in a coronary care unit, the 24 showed "a clear-cut and significant benefit," in Dr. Swan's words, as measured by several tests.

Only one streptokinase patient died in the hospital, compared with four in the conventional group.



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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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A Latin Perspective

President Reagan plainly needs a more effective, coherent strategy in Central America. And before he mortgages all Western Hemisphere policy to tiny El Salvador, he also needs a new sense of perspective. Important as it may be not to "lose" the Salvadoran civil war to leftists, stability and democracy are more seriously at risk in Brazil, Argentina, Chile and other places. To redress the Reagan administration's energies is a tall order, calling for talents very like those of L. Anthony Motley, Mr. Reagan's new choice as head of Latin affairs at the State Department.

Mr. Motley, a pragmatic conservative, has been ambassador to his childhood home of Brazil for the last two years. He is a businessman with good ties to the Reagan team, and he has made friends and disarmed adversaries with an open manner that seems in contrast sharply with the style of the austere Thomas Enders, whom he succeeds. If only new faces were needed to carry out viable plans, Mr. Motley — assisted in Central America by former Senator Richard Stone — should do fine.

But both men are untested in Central America, the region that has dominated the administration's concerns to an excessive degree.

And to cope with the turmoil there, the administration needs to end the policy turmoil in Washington. Although nominally committed to finding an answer to El Salvador's civil war and Nicaragua's drift into a Cuban-style dictatorship, it has relied primarily on force and threats of force to a degree that Congress is plainly unwilling to sustain.

For all his reputation as a hard-liner, Mr. Enders risked disfavor by looking too favorably on negotiations in El Salvador. Also departing soon will be Ambassador Deane Hinton, who sinned by insisting that the appalling excesses of the Salvadoran army were as much a problem for U.S. policy as the guerrilla challenge. Perhaps Mr. Motley will be more effective in delivering this message in the White House — and in curbing its belligerent impulses and raising its sights to the many other problems that lurk in Latin America.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The War of the Chips

As smokestack industries decline, they must be replaced by such growth industries as computers, telecommunications and robotics. These technologies depend for their working parts on the silicon chips produced by the semiconductor industry. That industry was born and nurtured in the United States, but American producers are now locked in a brutal struggle with Japanese competitors. Should they fare poorly, Japan would take a major step toward leadership in the bedrock technology of the knowledge-intensive industries.

The struggle is centered on the race for market dominance in the next generation of computer memory chips. The new chip is called the 256K-RAM, for its random access memory and its ability to store 256,000 units of information. Ten years ago, storage for only a thousand bits could be etched into each silicon chip. The chips have stayed roughly the same size, smaller than a fingernail, but the number of transistor storage bins has quadrupled every three years, yielding impressive economies in access time and memory cost. A less favorable trend in each generation, from the American viewpoint, is the increasing share of the U.S. market taken by Japanese manufacturers.

Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry long ago saw the importance of semiconductors. It organized major research among Japanese manufacturers to produce memory chips. The 1K memory chip, in 1970, was an all-American product. But Japanese

companies gained 12 percent of the American market for 4K-RAM, 40 percent for 16K-RAM and 70 percent for the 64K-RAM.

That bunts not only pride but pocket. Chips are the product of two distinctive forces of the American economic system — high technology and entrepreneurs prepared to take high risk. Japanese companies penetrated this market by dint of their production skills, and because of underinvestment and misjudgments made by American competitors.

There are other kinds of chips, such as microprocessors and custom-made devices, in which American companies still hold the lead because they are better innovators. But memory chips are made in the largest volume, and they generate profits that are essential to investing for position in the next race.

Western Electric, the manufacturing arm of AT&T, is already producing a 256K-RAM for its own use, and has been freed by the divestiture of AT&T to sell its chips on the open market. But the chip being readied by one Japanese maker, Fujitsu, may be faster. Western Electric's early start is helpful but not decisive.

For the Japanese, position in the semiconductor industry is a vital objective. The world market will surely grow large enough to allow Japanese companies a substantial share. But the United States cannot afford to let them usurp this critical industry to the same degree that they have come to dominate others.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Manassa Mauler

Like so many of America's heroes, Jack Dempsey beat as many odds as he did opponents on his way to worldwide glory. Mr. Dempsey, who died Tuesday at the age of 87, came out of the humblest of beginnings in a Colorado mining town. He left formal education after grammar school and left town on the rails, a hobo who first fought for loose change in "jungle" camps along the tracks. And in life as in the ring, he would not be put down without a terrific fight.

"When I was a young fellow I was knocked down plenty," he once recalled. "I wanted to stay down. I couldn't. I had to collect two dollars for winning or go hungry. I had to get up. I was one of those hungry fighters. You could hit me on the chin with a sledgehammer for

five dollars. When you haven't eaten for two days, you'll understand." When he was 24, people understood: His "fists of cement" won him the heavyweight title, which he then defended ferociously for more than seven years.

The loose change turned to \$1-million gates, and the hunger disappeared with his ownership of a famous Broadway restaurant, where in post-ring days he would sit in the window to shake the hands of customers.

So was he really mean? In the ring, no question; always the Dempsey knockout was awesome. But friends remember him as kindly, approachable and, in his autumn years in New York, a mellow host. He became a larger-than-life legend. He will remain one.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Congress and Foreign Policy

Is America still an imperial republic? This sounds like an idle question. After all, does the dollar not more than ever dominate the world monetary system? The flights of the space shuttle show that Yankee technicians maintain their supremacy. The Americans maintain the lead in scientific research.

It is doubtful about the capacity of the American president to act outside his country that is feeding the concern of those nations whose freedom depends on the United States.

What inspired my opening question is the necessity President Reagan faces to address the entire Congress to extract the authority to spend \$60 million in El Salvador and to increase the number of military advisers in that small country from 40 to 60. If the guerrillas win in El Salvador, they will likely follow the example of the Sandinistas in Nicaragua: Before they took power, the Sandinistas had allied themselves with moderates whom they cast aside when they no longer needed them.

Either the senators and congressmen are indifferent to eventual Sovietization of the Central American republics, in which case they should forbid the president to intervene even

in homeopathic doses, or Soviet expansionism in the region is a long-term threat to the United States, in which case Congress should support the president. The worse policy is half-hearted intervention that turns a defeat for America.

Dialogue between the president and Congress is both the glory and the weakness of the Constitution. When this dialogue fails as low as it now has, it ridicules a great power.

—Raymond Aron in *L'Express (Paris)*.

Sharon and Disengagement

It requires a special measure of cheek for the architect of the disastrous intervention in Lebanon to pose as the champion of disengagement. Perhaps Mr. Sharon would like to disengage himself from the mess that was his creation. But no degree of impudence will manage that. Sharon, who is discredited in the cabinet perhaps even more than in the public at large, will not deter the minister from taking a decision soon to pull back from the Shouf. The cabinet cannot allow him to spoil good decisions, just as it should never have allowed him to goad it into bad ones.

—The Jerusalem Post.

FROM OUR JUNE 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Shah Forced to Give In

TEHRAN — Since Persia was given a Constitution the principal aim of the people has been to purify the Shah's entourage. It is considered that this is the only means of leading the monarch to accept all the consequences of the new regime. On Friday last the principal dignitaries of state sent a petition to the Shah. The Shah refused to receive it. All the princes of the court, the high dignitaries and the chief officials assembled and declared that they would themselves carry the petition in the Palace. The people joined the movement, and the result has been that the purification of the court has been effected.

1933: Bankers' Pool Defended

WASHINGTON — Dramatic details of how the "bankers' pool," headed by the House of Morgan, saved the country from financial panic in the stock market crash of 1929 are related by George Whitney, Morgan partner, in testimony before the Senate banking subcommittee. Whitney told how the pool, with \$250,000,000 at its command, was formed to bring order out of chaos. Asked whether the participants had assumed a heavy risk, he declared, "Yes, sir, but I think the belief held by every thoughtful person in New York was that if some action were not taken, the losses would be greater than the risks involved."

—The Jerusalem Post.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1983

Communists in Decline

• In Western Europe

By Milton Viorst

HELSINKI — Communist parties, long a fixture in the politics of capitalist Europe, are everywhere in decline and nowhere more so than in Finland. The Finnish Communist Party is dying.

The Social Democrats, who long ago tempered revolutionary goals with bourgeois pragmatism, have taken the edge off workers' grievances and are in undisputed control of political power in Finland. The president and the prime minister are Social Democrats. The Communists, who once captured one vote out of four in national elections, received less than one out of eight in the last.

In France, although Communists hold several cabinet seats, their share of the vote in national elections has declined conspicuously in the last decade. In Italy the party has been losing ground for several years, and in Spain it has all but disappeared as a political factor. There are few people left who believe, as so many Europeans once did, that communism has the answers for the ills of modern industrial society.

What appeals to Finns is the combination of socialist economic reforms and democratic processes endorsed by the Social Democrats.

For the Social Democrats it has been a long journey since the left bailed the right in the bitter civil war of 1918. The left was defeated then, but the Social Democrats, unlike their Communist allies in the civil war, reconciled themselves to the results and worked to reform capitalism within the parliamentary structure.

The election last year of a Social Democratic president, Mauno Koivisto, showed that Finns, including much of the old right, trusted the party to preserve the country's prosperity and its free society.

Mr. Koivisto is a contemplative, self-effacing man. He is often contrasted with his much respected predecessor, Urho Kekkonen, a centrist who for 25 years shaped the official and Finnish policies to his autocratic temperament. The new president, long known for his moderation and common sense, has reassured Finns by affirming most of his predecessor's basic policies.

Foremost among these are neutrality and good relations with the Soviet Union — the basis of Finnish diplomacy, and of Finland's independence since World War II. The Soviet Union regards Finland for its neutrality on East-West issues by staying out of Finland's domestic affairs.

Western detractors call this arrangement "Finlandization," a term that Finns resent. The arrangement, they say, has left them with the most peaceful frontier on the Soviet periphery and a political-economic system of preserved freedom.

In his youth Mr. Koivisto was a dock worker in Turku on the western coast, where he is remembered as a founder of Communist organizations. He enrolled in night school and in his mid-30s obtained a doctorate in economics. He has been governor of the Bank of Finland, minister of finance, twice prime minister and now president. His career is a reminder of the upward mobility possible in the Finnish economic system.

The Social Democrats can take a large measure of the credit for the country's prosperity, and they were a major force in creating an equitable society. Now the system they have helped create has become so costly that the working class has as vested an interest in the economy's continued good health as the capitalists.

While the Social Democrats have been winning the allegiance of Finns in all social classes, the Communists have been in retreat. The constituency that Karl Marx said would always provide raw material, the urban industrial labor force, has been shrinking. Industrial workers comprise a third of the labor force, and farm workers less than a tenth.

These problems are only aggravated by the proximity of the Soviet Union — a few hours away by train. Enough Finns have crossed the border to know that the heirs to the revolution of 1917, which came close to succeeding in their own country, have not produced a satisfactory alternative.

After the military coup in December 1981, the new top man, General

governed the country. Three years later they adopted a program of reforms making them the first "Eurocommunist" party. The Stalinists insisted that the reforms would help the Social Democrats. They were right.

Last December, with the complicity of the Social Democratic leadership, the Stalinists won a tactical victory, forcing the Communists out of the cabinet to resign from the government. The Stalinists argued that the party would do better in the impending parliamentary elections by running on a strong opposition platform. But in the March voting the party took its worst beating ever.

Like Western Europe generally, Finland seems to be proving that history is not moving in the direction that Karl Marx predicted. Workers have indeed cast off their chains, but have done that they have not chosen the communist road.

The Washington Post

MOSCOW

THE WAR OF THE CHIPS

• In the Near East

By Amir Taheri

PARIS — These are hard times for Communists in the Moslem Middle East. With Iran's Tudeh (Mass) Party now banned and its leaders facing execution as Soviet agents, Communist parties exist legally only in Afghanistan and Southern Yemen, where they are in power, and in Morocco where Communists are allowed to form a tiny part of the political decor.

Everywhere else, leftist parties in general and Communist parties in particular have been driven underground and risk mass desertion by their supporters.

The present situation contrasts sharply with that of the 1960s and early 1970s. Then Communist parties often acted as power brokers in Syria and Iraq and led "liberation movements" in southern Arabia and Oman. In Egypt, Turkey and Iran they enjoyed substantial support and sympathy among middle class intellectuals and professionals elites.

"We used to say that anyone who wasn't on the left wasn't an intellectual, or even a human being," recalls Karim Mani, a reporting Iranian cafes and universities.

In the '70s, many members of the Moslem middle class improved their living standards at times dramatically. They also became more exposed to ideas of individual freedom and human rights. Direct human contact with the West was of vital importance. Millions of Moslems visited Western Europe and the United States for the first time, and close to half a million studied there.

In 1978 the middle class was branded by the Communist parties of the region as " allies of imperialism." In a rapid about-face, Communist parties "converted" to Islam and soon became camp followers in the revolution of the ayatollahs. Their hope was to find a constituency among the poor masses.

In Iran the Tudeh ordered its members to pray five times a day. The Iraqi Communist Party adorned its membership cards with portraits of both Lenin and the first Shi'ite imam, Ali. In Turkey, Communists used the atheist aspect of Kemalism as a means of inciting the peasantry against the dominant ideology. By 1981, Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan was able to claim he had seen a vision of the prophet in a dream.

The result was "total disaster," in the words of Mahmoud Etemad-Zadeh, long the guiding light of the Iranian left. The new "Islamic" posture scandalized the urban middle and working classes without seducing peasants and the urban poor.

Near Eastern Communist parties have suffered greatly as a result of their uncritical allegiance to Moscow. As mere consumers of ideological work by Soviet "experts," and thus reduced to the level of translators, Iranian, Arab and Turkish Communists have made little or no original contribution to Marxism. A few out-dated brochures published by Khaled Bagdash, a Syrian, and a few confused collages by the Iranian Ehsan Allah Tabari constitute the bulk of local ideological production.

Intellectuals are resigning from the parties or at least standing off somewhat. Even the poet Jawaheri, until recently presented as the first president of a future Communist Iraq, has performed his mea culpa, in a long interview with an Arab weekly in London. He now advocates a "return to the sources," combined with eminently bourgeois values of individualism and human rights.

For the elites, communism appears to be as perplexed in the face of contemporary problems as any other system. "We have to find our own solutions," says Mehmet Barlas, a leading Turkish columnist. "The right-left game is no longer even amusing, and could only harm our future."

For the people, the continued Soviet presence in Afghanistan portrays communism as a brutal adversary. While concern over Afghanistan may be diminishing in the West, public opinion in Moslem countries is becoming increasingly mobilized on the issue, and this, too, augurs badly for Communist parties in the region. Indeed, they now seem to find themselves on the awkward side of most of the issues that the Moslem public regards as important.

International Herald Tribune

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nuclear Morality

Regarding "U.S. Admiral Wrestles With Moral Issue of Nuclear War" (IHT, May 7): As a citizen of the United States, I, too, wrestle with the moral issue of this world's nuclear destruction peace concepts.

I question where morality was in regard to the use of napalm on defenseless Vietnamese villages, or the use of Agent Orange to devastate Vietnamese forests, or the search and destroy missions in which women, children and farmers were killed in pursuit of the guilty few. And how does one justify morally the \$6-billion debate now going on in Congress to produce new nerve gas weapons?

As for nuclear armament itself, what or who gives the right to anyone to decide the fate and destiny of the millions around the world who produce it, its deployment, its production and its very existence?

DON FAASSEN,

Horsholm, Denmark.

Reagan Defended ...

I have read so many anti-Reagan articles and letters in the International Herald Tribune that I feel the urge

to respond to the following letter:

Mr. Gibbons (IHT, May 22) claims that

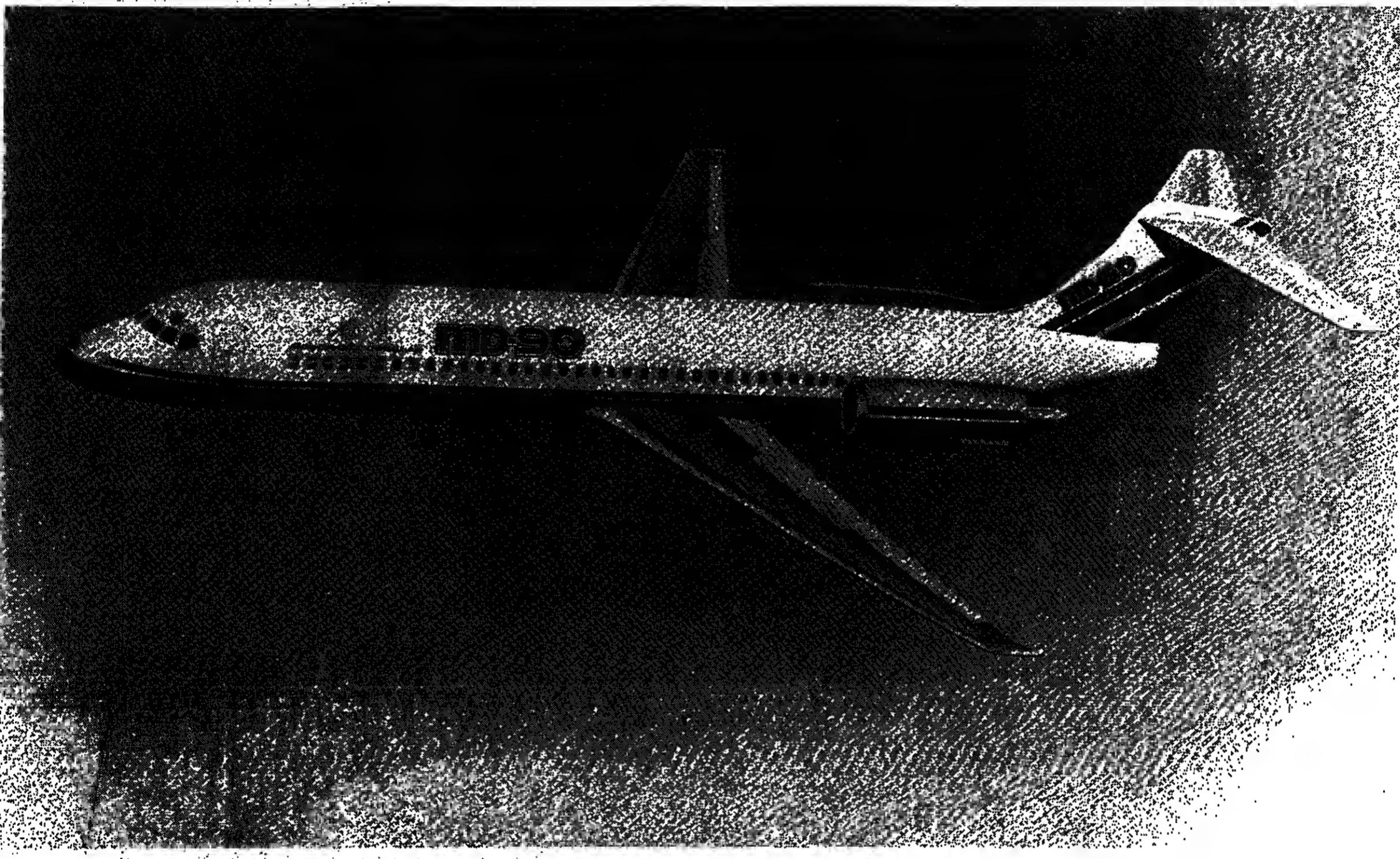
Christianity caused the decline of the Roman Empire, but Ronald Reagan claims to be a Christian. Is he sorry the Romans abandoned Jupiter for Christ? Zeus on Mount Olympus may be pleased, but perhaps Jerry Falwell will echo Queen Victoria's

"We are not amused."

BERNARD SINSHEIMER,

Boulogne-Billancourt, France.

WELCOME TO THE FAMILY!



MD-90

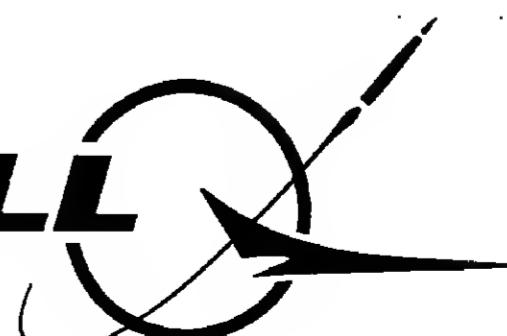
McDonnell Douglas and Pratt & Whitney offer the MD-90, an advanced new 100 to 120-passenger twin-jet that provides super low-cost service for low-density routes. Like the Super 80 now in worldwide service, the MD-90 features the latest technology for higher efficiency and superior economics. The newest McDonnell Douglas commercial aircraft is powered by the latest Pratt & Whitney JT8D-200 series engines (the -218), which offer additional fuel savings. The MD-90 is the perfect replacement for older, noisier airplanes that are more costly to operate.

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Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind.	1200.00	1218.15	1195.25	1211.44	+1.23
30 Ind.	1200.00	1218.15	1195.25	1211.44	+1.23
15 Util.	132.00	132.50	131.50	132.45	+0.45
15 Util.	132.00	132.50	131.50	132.45	+0.45

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	145.05	145.82	143.88	+1.12
Industrials	145.05	145.82	143.88	+1.12
Utilities	64.49	64.22	64.44	+0.17
Finance	20.58	20.18	20.46	+0.08
Trans.	72.25	72.85	72.46	+0.17

*Included in the sales figures.

Market Summary, June 2

Market Diaries

AMEX Stock Index

AMEX Most Actives

NASDAQ Index

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Bonds

Utilities

Industries

Trans.

NYSE Index

NYSE

WEEKEND

June 3, 1983

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Georg Baselitz, left, at his home with an assistant.

The New European Painters

by John Russell

THE news from the art world is that European painting is back. Not only is it back, but it is big. Museum directors stand in lines for it. Collectors buy the paintings in batches of a dozen at a time. (Prices range from \$25,000 to \$60,000 and up.) Dealers go after them the way a bear goes after honey. The New European Painters are in every art magazine you pick up, and many are the critics, the curators and esthetic impresarios who are building a career upon them.

On two quite separate counts, this is a remarkable state of affairs. In the first place, it has long been taken for granted in the United States that in the second half of our century American painting has enjoyed an unquestioned supremacy.

In the second place, although European painting since World War II has had its heroes and its heroines, it has not on the whole enjoyed the degree of ubiquity, let alone the universal acceptance, that has come the way of new American painting.

The widespread success of the New European Painting represents, therefore, a new element in the climate of the international art world. Like all such stuff, it is popular with some, unpopular with others. Many factors are involved — among them, national pride, vested interests of already ancient origin, a long-nurtured resentment of American predominance and the chance of making a killing in the international market. Take all these together, and you have a situation in which feeling waxes hot and is not going to wane.

In a point of fact, the New European Painting has come about because it has had to come about, and not for any less-honorable reason. Europe since 1945 is a new continent. Much from the 1930s and 1940s that was at first too hideous to contemplate has gradually been come in terms with. Feelings have been engrossed at that very deep level with which we alone can cope. Art would not be art if it could not handle these problems. Nor would Europe be Europe if its art were to shirk that responsibility forever.

In addition, the New European Painting owes some part of its success, both in the United States and in Europe, to an almost universal hunger for images of a new kind. People needed to find that art could still father unpredictable images, not in ones and twos but in superabundance. Wonderful as has been the achievement of American painting over the last 25 years, it has been in many cases an autonomous, self-referencing achievement. Faced with paintings in which, from a common-sense point of view, virtually nothing was going on and paint was applied sparingly and as if under sedation, many people thought that too much of life was being excluded from art. Sometimes, somewhere — as they thought — life had to come back in.

We cannot wonder, therefore, that the New European Painting is a representational art, freighted with story and symbol, it has an epicene, bardic quality, as if the tales that it had to tell could go on forever. For the first time in many years, people want to say, "And what happened next?" when they look at new pictures. Painting in Europe is back where it used to be — as a mode of expression to which no limits need be set.

The work is unmistakable. If a painting looks as if it has been hung upside down, it's by a German called Georg Baselitz. If it has a real straw on it, it's by a German named Anselm Kiefer. If it is full of outside people doing on things in a spirit of affectionate good humor, it's by an Italian named Sandro Chia. If it looks like a mix of 16 separate civilizations and features a young man who looks like Voltaire's Candide and gets into some very peculiar adventures, it's by an Italian, Francesco Clemente. You would have to be dumber than dumb to think that kind of test.

Virtually all the artists who are here described as the New European Painters were born in Germany or Italy either during or

immediately after World War II. There could be few more disagreeable schools of life of which to be an alumnus, and in one way or another they all bear its brand.

In Germany, the New European Painters have addressed themselves directly or indirectly to the problems of postwar European society to put back into repair? What is the role of friends and family? Can short-lived amours give us a sense of our own identity? Or is the daydream a better guide? Can everyday things have something to teach us? If so, how can that something be set out in painting?

Someone who has puzzled with these questions is Georg Baselitz, who was born Georg Kern in 1938 in a village called Deutschbaselitz in Saxony. After Saxony was overrun by the Russians, he stuck it out in the East until he was old enough to move to Berlin. Beat on making art, he took half the name of his birth-

28, he painted an enormous picture — 100 inches high and 120 inches wide (254 centimeters by 305 centimeters) — about the uncomplicated fealty that can bind one human being to another as they walk through a desolate landscape. The two figures were monumental archetypes, emblems of Baselitz's own determination to win out over surroundings no matter how bowdlerized.

In the end, the huge, gangling, disregarded boy who had bombed in Berlin did very well indeed with a larger and later public. Nor was that public disconcerted when he began to paint his images upside down.

He did this because he wanted the paint to hold the observer's attention on its own account. He wanted to keep all the associations, open or covert, of his subject. He did not want to make an abstract painting. Neither did he want a painting's putative subject to dominate the adventure — and all the more so as he rather liked to paint subjects that had an autobiographical association for him.

The upside-down image served him well. With subjects from everyday life — people talking, eating, drinking or doing nothing much of anything — he made paintings that sing out in color like 13th-century stained glass, and yet make us aware all over again of the inner anxieties that have powered so much of Central European art in our century. They can be read as secular altarpieces, or as family portraits made to hang in a great feudal hall long since destroyed.

In a view of this latter affinity, one of the more remarkable experiences of European travel in the 1980s is a visit to Georg Baselitz in Schloss Demenbrück, where he and his wife and their two sons have lived since 1975. Not since Picasso bought the historic Château de Vauvenargues near Aix-en-Provence has a painter been housed on so startling a scale. Ninety minutes south of Hamburg on the autobahn, a visitor suddenly sees the plain give way to wooded heights that are named after the medieval town of Hildesheim.

To the right, a mile or so from the main road, a large white building stands on higher ground. Formerly a Cistercian abbey, later the home of the princes of Münster, it was occupied after World War II by the British Army.

Such was its state when the British left that Baselitz was able to buy it for not much money at a time when there were few takers for a dilapidated mansion with a banqueting hall, a cloister, a library many yards in length, a tower with a balcony from which Kaiser Wilhelm II once acknowledged the plaudits of the local population, and more rooms than anyone could count.

Like most good artists, Baselitz knows how to live well without fuss or pretension. Huge as are the dimensions, inner and outer, of Schloss Demenbrück, a visitor does not feel that he is on sufferance in a national monument. He walks in through the kitchen, and a very reassuring kitchen it is, with beams and logs busy at a modern stove. And the living quarters, when he gets to them number just three or four rooms.

The long corridors are lined with paintings by Baselitz's friends and colleagues. The bookcases are full of everything from last month's cookbook and last week's exhibition catalog to the complete works of August Strindberg, Casanova and Maurice Maeterlinck. No house was ever less "done up."

Baselitz himself is a very tall man indeed, with the kind of looks that Hans Holbein liked to draw in the 16th century. In no way dwarfed by his surroundings, he looks like an amalgam of his predecessors in the house. As he ambles through the former cloister, his close-cropped head and full beard make him look like a distant cousin to the many monks dwarfed deep beneath the stone slabs. In the vaulted corridor full of potted plants that have been brought indoors for the winter, he could be the archetypal north German landowner whose particular pride lies in the trumpet flower.

Somewhere along the line, he picked up the colossal force of expression that is now the mark of all that he does. In 1966, at the age of

Continued on page IIW

Dirigibles: Trying to Get An Old Idea Off the Ground

LONDON — Even as the French gaped at the Montgolfier brothers' amazing hot air balloon 200 years ago, other inventors were at work at the next step: a way to guide the balloons rather than drift with the wind. One savant suggested hitching the balloon to a flock of eagles, another setting sails to make it like a ship. In 1783, speaking at the Academy of Science, a French general

MARY BLUME

recommended the addition of three propellers driven by men turning hand cranks. None of these ideas got off the drawing board.

But in 1894 an engaging Paris-based Brazilian named Alberto Santos-Dumont invented the petrol-powered airship, crashing his 824-foot-long (25-meter) creation in the Bois de Boulogne. Subsequent flights left him in a Rothschild chestnut tree and perched on a window ledge on Avenue Henri Martin. The age of the airship had begun and, according to the historian Douglas V. Robinson, a total of 161 rigid airships were built and flown from 1897 to 1940. Fate seems to have decreed that only those that fell in disaster are remembered.

There was the U.S. Navy's Shenandoah, which went down near Ava, Ohio, in 1925, followed by the Akron and Macon in the 1930s. There was the semi-rigid Italia, which crashed in the Arctic in 1928, and the widely publicized but unfit British R101, which crashed and burned near Beauvais, France, in 1930, causing such remorse in Santos-Dumont for having popularized the airship that he is said to have tried to hang himself. The most spectacular disaster of all was the Hindenburg, in 1937, which burst into flames in full view of reporters and photographers at Lakehurst, New Jersey. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was off tarpon fishing at the time, sent a message of condolence to Chancellor Hitler.

The Hindenburg disaster left terrible scars. No one exactly buried the lighter-than-air vehicles — in 1957 the U.S. government was talking about nuclear-powered dirigibles — but until recently only the ungainly Goodyear blimp, used chiefly for advertising purposes, has been flying regularly. Now an aggressive British company called Airship Industries

is building the first rigid airship since 1937. The Skyship 500 is 50 meters long with a diameter of 14 meters. It has a maximum speed of 60 knots and a disposable load of 1,925 kilos (4,235 pounds). It sells for about \$1,250,000 and carries 2 pilots and 12 passengers. A stretch version of the 500, the Skyship 600, will be 9 meters longer and will carry 21 passengers.

According to Andrew Millar, managing director of Airship Industries, Canada, Japan, France, West Germany, the Soviet Union and China are also working on airship design but only Britain is actually building them. "It could be stated without complacency that we are three years ahead," Millar says. The airships are assembled at Cardington in the Midlands, where the R101 was built.

Skyship 500, a nonrigid pressure craft, resembles the Goodyear blimp more than the rigid airships of the 1930s. What it lacks in esthetic appeal it offers in technological advances, ranging from a specially developed polyester envelope to Porsche motors that provide a vectored thrust like that of the Harrier jump jet. The Skyship, says Millar, handles as easily as a light aircraft. "Old airships were lumbering and slow to respond," he says. And of course the old airships were mostly filled with highly inflammable hydrogen while today only nonflammable helium is used.

On the civil side, the relatively small Skyship 500 could be useful to marine scientists and as a short-haul passenger shuttle (it has been successfully tried out between Orly and Charles de Gaulle airports, making the trip across Paris — which helicopters are forbidden to do — in 30 minutes). Millar also expects that the Skyship can be used for geological surveys and, for example, to transport construction crews in the Amazon. "I could carry construction crews over land-sea interfaces in Brazil," he said. "It would be whimsical," he added, "to think that the unsuspecting public will be going down to Rio on an airship."

The public, he says, might however want to take airship tours of the Nile Valley or Kenya. "It is a very benevolent aircraft, a very comfortable way to do tourism sedately."

In general, Air plays down any passenger-carrying role for its Skyship, in part because it isn't yet ready to go heavily into mass transport, in part because of the unspoken psychological block that many people have resulting from past catastrophes. "We have not sought at this point to confrontally convince the public," Millar says.

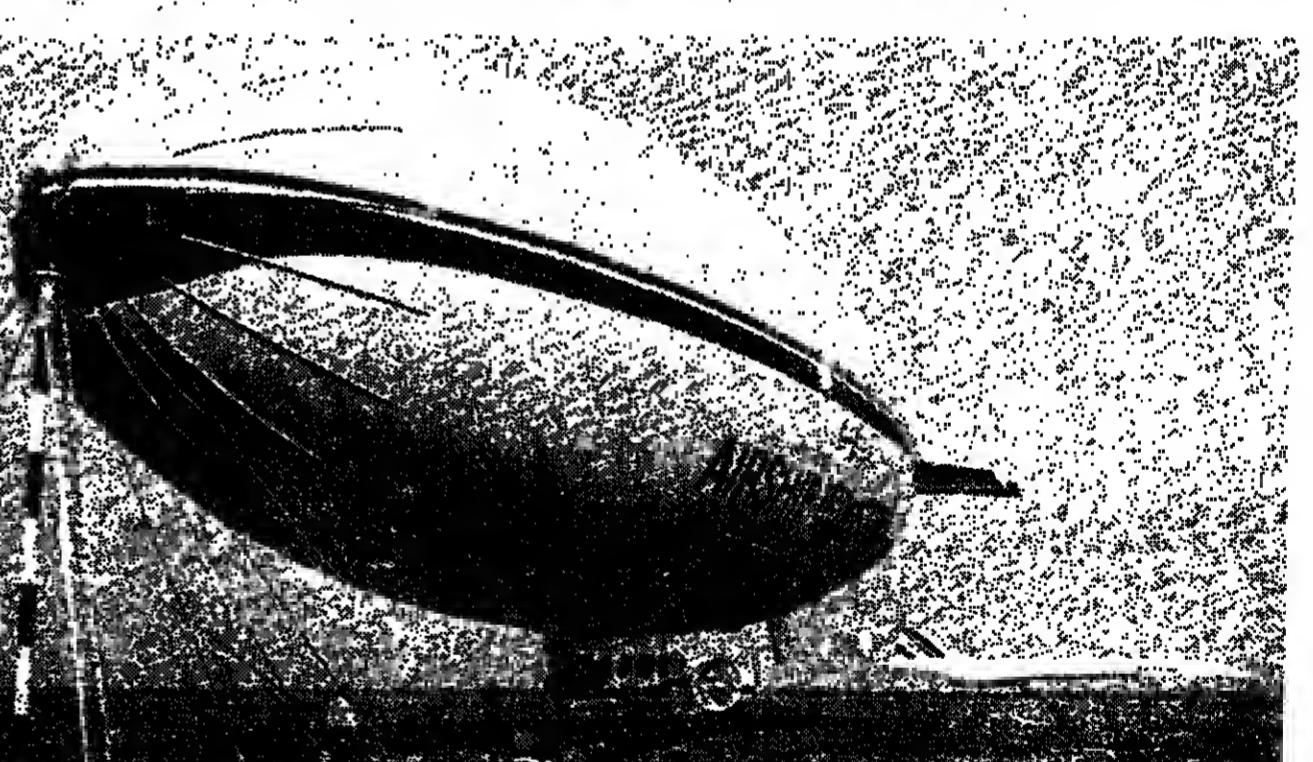
Nicholas Greenwood thinks that the best way to handle the public is in say as little as possible. "It's being successfully done by a subliminal effect with inert helium gradually erasing the horrors of the past."

On one of the Hindenburg's fashionable trans-Atlantic crossings, a socialite remarked in the Ponds Cold Cream prose of the day, "Traveling this way is a wonderful beauty asset, it is so absolutely calm and effortless. There is no nervous strain, and any woman knows what that does for your appearance." Running an airship was also said to be as cheap as running a Ford car. The Hindenburg used only \$300 worth of crude oil to carry a payload of 70 passengers at \$400 each plus 26,000 pounds of freight at \$1 a pound.

Andrew Millar has no patience with memories of catastrophes, even referring to the Hindenburg disaster as the so-called Hindenberg disaster.

"The so-called Hindenburg disaster had a loss of only 36 lives. The Titanic — but reporters weren't there — had a loss of 1,400."

"If we invite people to fly an airship we have never yet had a refusal," Millar said. "Statistically speaking, airships are demonstrably the safest form of air travel history has ever known." In other words, the sky's the limit.



Airship Industries' dirigible and a Concorde.

Flirting, the Spanish Reflex

by Anne Sinclair Mehdevi

MADRID — In Spain, it is said, sidewalk Romeo's pinch; in the United States they whistle. In Spain they "throw" a *piropo*, or at least they used to.

To define a *piropo* exactly is impossible, but the two indispensable ingredients are an attractive woman and an appreciative man. An English-Spanish dictionary calls it "a flattering compliment, a flirtatious remark." A Spanish dictionary gives "a spontaneous epigram of flattery to a passing and unknown woman." Someone else, bypassing definitions, has said: "A *piropo*? Well, it has the grace of Madrid and the spice of Andalusia," the two homes of this art.

None of these gets to the essence and each leaves out a lot. A *piropo* must be witty, impudent and impersonal; there is no implication of a follow-up. One beautiful Spanish woman, who must have received many, says, "A *piropo* is a reflex, like the ouch from someone who has burned his finger, or like the ah! from someone who suddenly comes upon a lovely vista. It is instant and uncalculated." Defining a *piropo*, in other words, is like catching perfume in a net or imprisoning a sunbeam.

Just as there is a rigid protocol to govern the throwing of a *piropo*, there is an equally rigorous one for the recipient to follow. A woman is not supposed to indicate by the flicker of an eyelash that she has heard, nor must she take umbrage. Her role is to continue at the same pace, delighted, fixing the compliment in her memory to tell her friends as soon as she gets home.

Older generations of Spaniards, who are given to extolling times past as better, say that the true flowered *piropo* is dead. A grandfather typi-

cally says, "Men on the streets of Madrid shoot obscenities now at a pretty girl, and the girls are too overexposed in pornography to resent them." Some people blame socialism, others blame women's lib and a permissive society.

It is true that the rather contrived *piropo* of four centuries ago doesn't fit the nervous pace of life today. For instance, Cervantes wrote one that, roughly translated, goes: "On your left cheek is a beauty spot the size of a coin with three fascinating hairs as fine as spun gold." This, of course, is too long to be called a *piropo* on the street; besides, who wants to be reminded of hairs growing out of her wrist?

But the *piropo* is alive and well, and like many other folk customs has evolved to conform to the times. Here are three, recently overheard in Madrid: A construction worker to a trio of passing girls: "Olé, olé and olé... Blessed be your mothers!" Another man, high on a building crane: "Your passing has cut my eight-hour day in half. Pass again and I can lay off." And a third, from a cafe lounge: "Click those heels livelier, honey; city hall will repair the sidewalk."

According to the late Américo Castro, savant and philologist, the first literary mention of *piropo* was in a Latin rhetoric book published in 1569. The word derives from the Greek *pyro*, meaning fire.

The first use of the *piropo* as a male-female message came about in the days when young women did not walk the streets unattended. The originators were university students, still great throwers of *piropo*. Although university students were open only to men, many Spanish women were educated equally well at home, but their parents were not. To circumvent parental censorship, the boys would sneak po-

etic notes to their girlfriends, usually at church.

Even if an irate father discovered the carefully saved notes, he was baffled, for they were written in Greek, Latin, Arabic or Sanskrit. In time the *piropo* migrated from the exclusive realm of the literati to the public forum where it still flourishes, and not only among the bookish.

A street urchin was heard calling to a gypsy, "Gitan, your eyes are like the heels of my socks — black and torn." A woman dropped a 50-peseta piece into a beggar's hand and his response was, "Lady, if you'd give me a smile instead, I'd remain a beggar forever." And at the beach: "What a creature! If she takes a swim, the water will come to a boil."

Piropos are thrown not only to the under-20s but also to mature women. Here's one heard at Granada: "Don't believe them when they say you've got circles under your eyes; those are just the shadows of your fabulous lashes." Another to a gray-haired beauty: "Lady, if my old nurse had been like you, 10 miles couldn't have dragged me out of infancy."

Though *piropos* are supposed to be invented on the spur of the moment, there's no question that each male has a stored-up repertoire that he can call on, depending on which quality strikes him in a passing woman. For eyes, there are two favorites: "Turn around, beautiful, and let the sun shine on me." Or, "If you won't speak, give me at least a glance; it's raining for two days in my heart."

Unfortunately, *piropos* are thrown only in Spanish. If a woman tourist — unaccompanied by a male, of course — hears a short, happy phrase behind her, even if she doesn't understand it, she can rejoice inwardly — but only inwardly. Protocol must be observed and the game played by the rules.

TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11). To June 19: International Music Festival. June 5: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Michel Gieben conductor (Mahler). June 8: "Dr. Faustus" (Bunton) ORF Symphony Orchestra and choir, Gerd Albrecht conductor. June 9: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Nikolaus Harnoncourt conductor (Mozart). RECITAL — June 10: Maurizio Pollini piano (Berg, Schönberg, Webern, Beethoven). •Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.50). To July 3: "300 Years Later — Turkish Art 1683-1983." •Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2345). June 8: "Rigoletto" (Verdi) Riccardo Muti conductor. June 9: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini) Giuseppe Patane conductor. •Zur Kultur (tel: 45.38.70). June 8-10: Bogner's Clowtheater.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Musée Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 733.96.10). To June 28: "Textiles from the Far East." •Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 51.04.03). EXHIBITION — To June 5: "18th-Century Venetian Drawings." •Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 218.12.66). June 5: National Opera Symphony Orchestra, Sylvain Cambreling conductor (Bartók, Lutoslawski, Janáček).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Montmartre (tel: 11.46.67). JAZZ — June 7: Tania Maria. •Royal Museum of Fine Art (tel: 11.21.26). To June 30: "New Abstraction," Summer exhibition of young Danish artists. •Tivoli Concert Hall (tel: 15.10.12). June 7: Pro Arte Trio piano (Brähms). June 9: Tivoli Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski conductor (Barber, Berg, Sibelius).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Apollo Victoria (tel: 834.61.77). June 9 and 10: Dean Martin. •Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95). Royal Shakespeare Company — From June 8: "King Lear" (Shakespeare). From June 10: "Much Ado About Nothing" (Shakespeare). The Pit — June 8 and 9: "Peer Gynt" (Ibsen) with Derek Jacobi. •Greenwich Theatre (tel: 858.77.55). To July 9: "The Dining Room" (Gurney Jr.). •Hayward Gallery (South Bank complex, SE1). To July 10: "The Eastern Carpet in the Western World," offer Majesty/Theatre Haymarket (tel: 930.66.56). •Theatre Royal "Bugsy Malone." •Oliver Colman (tel: 836.31.61). London Festival Ballet — June 8-18: "Cinderella" (Prokofiev). •National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52). To June 23: "The Rivals" (Sheridan). To June 18: "Guys and Dolls" (Loesser). •Olympia (tel: 851.12.00). To June 11: Fine Art and Antiques Fair. Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.02.72). To July 10: "The Hague School: Dutch Masters of the 19th Century." To August 28: Summer Exhibitions. •Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.32.03). June 5: New Symphony Orchestra, Vilém Tašky conductor (Strauss, Suppé, Lehár, Beethoven). •Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91). June 5: Philharmonia Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Takemitsu, Rachmaninoff).

June 10: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Walter Weller conductor (Beethoven, Bruck).

•Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66). June 4, 6, 9: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart) Rolf Reuter conductor. June 7 and 10: "Faust" (Gounod) conductor. •Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). To July 10: "The Essential Cubism 1907-1920." •Vanderve Theatre (tel: 836.99.88). To August 6: "Beethoven's Tempe" (Liszt) with Peter Ustrop. •Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).

PARIS, American Center (tel: 321.42.20). June 5: "Jazz on Sunday Afternoons."

•Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 72.12.33). EXHIBITION — To June 12: Willem Kien. •Galerie de la Colonne (tel: 260.62.34). EXHIBITION — To June 5: "18th-Century Venetian Drawings."

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TRAVEL

A Highland Elegy, for Bagpipe

by Mimi Mann

BORERAIG, Scotland — Only thunderheads and grazing sheep guard the gravestones of Kilmuir, where lie the MacCrimmons, 10 generations of Scottish pipers, with the MacLeods, the feuding chieftains they served.

Their legacy lies to the north, on windblown soil in Boreraig, Isle of Skye, the butterfly-shaped island off western Scotland. In June 1976, kilted MacCrimmon descendants piped the modern-day MacLeods across Loch Dunvegan, up the steep knoll past the Memorial Cairn, and opened the doors of the Piping Center, a museum to the bagpipe, to the men who played it and to their music.

"Originally my family and I wanted only to re-establish our ancestral holdings on the Isle of Skye," says Hugh MacCrimmon, professor of zoology at the University of Guelph, Ontario, and the museum's elder financier and driving force. "We began to realize we could be a force not only for preserving the history of the Highland bagpipe but in perpetuating cultural and economic growth on Skye."

From the outside, the small museum differs little from the other whitewashed cottages in this desolate nook. Inside, the caretaker, Murdoch MacKinnon, a former lobster fisherman who speaks a language something between English and Gaelic, strolls to the phonograph and begins the music of the Highland bagpipe, and there is magic.

Display boards show how a Highland pipe is crafted. They illustrate bagpipes from around the world; tartans and their meaning; legends of famous pipers; histories of the main piping families, and the origins of the great lament.

"Piobaireachd," or pibroch, the Gaelic term for traditional Highland bagpipe music, was

played to commemorate births, deaths, battles,

weddings or conciliation. The art was developed on Skye, and magic and mysticism surround its history. Legend says that a boastful MacLeod summoned 11 other clan chieftains, demanding that his master piper, one of the MacCrimmons, compete against theirs. On the night of the competition the piper fell ill, but MacLeod insisted that the competition continue with the ill piper's young son standing in.

The lad, terrified, fled into the forest, where a fairy appeared and offered him a choice of being a bad piper, but greatly acclaimed for his effort, or the greatest piper of them all. He chose the latter.

The fairy then gave him a silver chanter, the part of the bagpipe that produces the melody. She asked only that when she called for him and the silver chanter, he must obey.

The young MacCrimmon re-entered the hall and astonished all with his brilliance. Years later, he established the MacCrimmon piping college at Boreraig and trained his many sons and other musicians. But one day, true to her word, the fairy reappeared. MacCrimmon stopped his lesson, put down his pipes, removed the silver chanter and walked along the shoreline, playing until he could be heard no more. He was never seen again but his college for pipers continued.

For 300 years, from 1500 to 1800, the MacCrimmons were distinguished for their gifts as composers, performers and instructors of the classical music of the bagpipe," Dr. MacCrimmon says. The school closed about 1772, as many inhabitants of Skye began to emigrate to America. "There are still people all over the world who can trace their teaching to the MacCrimmons. There were other pipers, but it was these pipers on Skye that taught the others and made the bagpipe famous," adds MacCrimmon, a piper himself, like his son and daughter.

He hoped to rekindle the instruction of traditional Highland bagpipe music at Boreraig, but has been hampered by the isolation of the site. "We don't have extra rooms, and getting food supplies out to the museum was impossible," he explains.

About 6,000 people a year make it down the narrow road, "dodging sheep the whole way," as MacCrimmon puts it. Waterfalls cascade down mountainsides and rush over the cliffs into the sea. Narrow roads, sheep and small cottages are the only signs of civilization between the wild plains and the mainland.

When the walls, or part of them, came tumbling down last spring in the medieval Tuscan hill town of San Gimignano, about 35 kilometers (about 20 miles) northwest of Siena, many of its inhabitants were disturbed and apprehensive.

There were no borders outside ready to rush the breach, for the town, with its stone towers jutting proudly toward the sky, was overrun long ago — by the tourists who clog the streets for a good five months or more each year. The San Gimignano simply felt that a small but integral part of their world was threatened.

Glimpses circulated that the whole circuit of walls would collapse because of the authorities' indifference or penny-pinching, no Italian ever heeding to think the worst of his bureaucracy and his expectations are seldom disappointed.

But in San Gimignano's case, help was soon on the way. During the late winter months, scaffolding went up and masons started putting the stones, which had been neatly stacked nearby, back into place. They continued around the entire circuit, checking the wall and carrying out necessary repairs.

They are still working on the Rocca, the ruined citadel crowning the town's highest point, which was built at Florence's insistence and San Gimignano's expense. In 1353, after nearly 200 years as a sovereign state, the town's council decided by a one-vote margin for annexation to Florence. Its loss of independence led to a rapid economic decline, for the Florentines shifted a principal north-south trade route to the lowlands east of the hill town.

The long period of stagnation and isolation paradoxically accounts for the fact that the town is now one of Tuscany's leading tourist attractions. There was no inclination to money to build, so most of the town survived intact.

The center of San Gimignano is a vast monument or museum, with its most recent structures on the principal streets dating to the 17th century. But it is also lived in, somewhat on the order of a British stately home to which the family works and plays, taking for granted what visitors come bimonthly of miles to admire and resent at times the constraints that preservation imposes.

Fixing the walls was perhaps the most straightforward and least-expensive project of the many undertaken to maintain the town's medieval churches, houses and public buildings. A San Gimignano homeowner whose family is expanding and who wants to add a room to his house, for example, is almost certainly doomed to frustration. The area around the town is classified and authorization must be sought for any basic changes to any structures, including large sheds and barns. New construction is permitted only in certain well-defined "suburban" areas below the town's center. There have been some lapses, but generally the rules are strictly enforced.

No matter how sturdy, the structures still require maintenance so that they can retain their vitality as homes and businesses. An owner can undertake the repair of his ancient house using his own funds after submitting his plans to local authorities for approval. He may be able to obtain a special loan from a bank with the sponsorship of the municipality or region, at a lower-than-usual rate of interest. In some cases the historic or artistic value of the structure is such that the municipality, the region of Tuscany or the state, through its Fine Arts Commission, will underwrite the greater part of the restoration.

But a town, ancient or modern, is more than the sum total of its structures. "We are as much a part of the place as the buildings, even if the tourists don't come to see us," Mayor Marrucci observes. Tourism is not an unmitigated blessing. Parking space must be found for hundreds of cars and buses, and the sub-

Up Against the Wall in Tuscany

by James M. Johnson

SAN GIMIGNANO, Italy — "Good fences make good neighbors" is a saying that annoyed the poet Robert Frost so much that he felt compelled to dispute it in verse. Before constructing or repairing walls, he observed, he wanted to know what he was sealing out or sealing in. The hapless citizenry of Jericho might not have agreed. Historically speaking, a good circuit of walls often determined a town's survival.

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bish scattered by the tourists keeps at least two men occupied all day sweeping the streets at the height of the season.

There are probably fewer than 4,000 people residing within the walls, with 3,500 more in the surrounding territory, and they are all easily outnumbered by strangers. The wide main street that runs between the two 13th-century gates of San Giovanni and San Matteo is often an animated, ceaselessly moving, wall-to-wall carpet of humanity.

Since San Gimignano has only three fairly small hotels within its walls and not many more immediately outside, the town can accommodate few of the people who pass through its gates each day. Most visitors stay only a couple of hours, since the town makes a good half-day outing from Florence. Piss or Siena.

The municipality, therefore, is constantly pressed to provide amenities for people who will stay only a short time and probably spend little money. The mayor's plans for a municipal *enoteca* or wine shop, where the products of all the local winemakers would be displayed and sold, have been thwarted by a lack of funds. *Vernaccia di San Gimignano*, an unpretentious but interesting dry white wine, has been made here from the grapes of a vine of the same name since at least the 11th century.

There are other projects: two or three unused churches that should be repaired and put to some use; a baroque open-air theater that could be fixed up. They will probably receive attention before the wine-shop project.

When it comes to preserving the old and undertaking new projects, antiquity takes precedence to San Gimignano.

Illustration by Fernando Krohn

Shopping: Compact Discs

by Bernard Holland

NEW YORK — The digital compact disc and player, which recently made its debut in stores, is being likened in the music industry to the advent of stereophonic sound or the long-playing recording. Still, the effect on record makers, manufacturers of audio equipment and — most important — the consumer will probably be more gradual than were the two previous revolutions.

The technological leap is indeed radical. Compact discs — known as CDs — are 4 1/4 inches (12 centimeters) in diameter as opposed to conventional 12-inch long-playing records, and approximately the same thickness as records. CDs are made principally of clear plastic and aluminum. Played on one side, they yield up to 60 minutes of music.

The conventional stylus-to-record-surface system is replaced by a laser light beam that "reads" the disc as it revolves at speeds varying from 500 down to 200 revolutions a minute. The discs are, by virtue of their protective coating, highly resistant to wear caused by direct contact, dirt and scratches.

More important, the compact disc reduces, often eliminates, the distortion and extraneous noises to which the average record buyer has long been resigned.

The old analog recording method — whereby "pictures" of the sound are engraved in grooves on the record — has been supplanted by a digital one. Musical sound is encoded into sets of numbers and these numbers are then translated into minute pits that are etched into the disc and read by the laser beam. Surface noise, wow and flutter all but disappear, and the dynamic range is greatly widened.

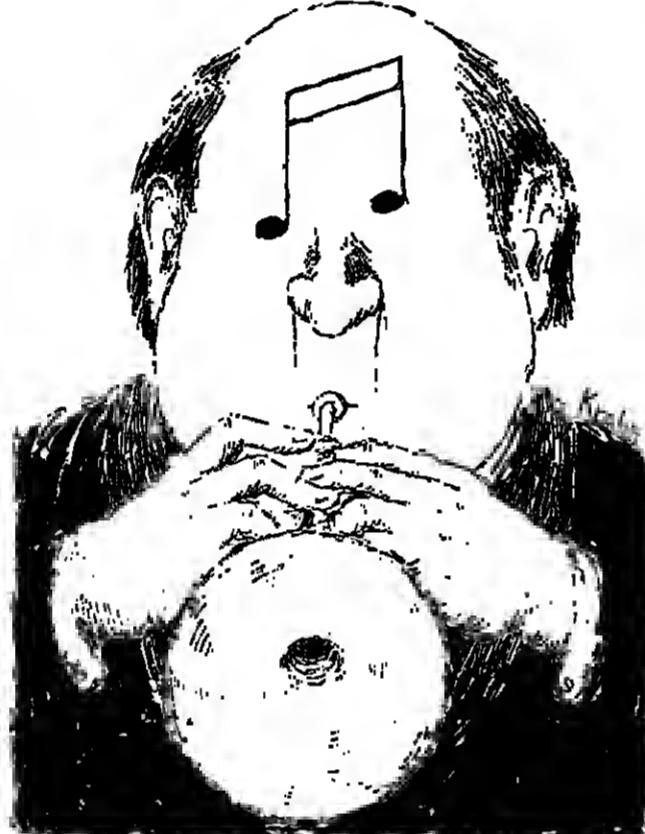
The system was developed jointly by Philips in the Netherlands and Sony in Japan, both of whom are marketing players.

The equipment can be plugged into existing home sound systems, but John Briesch, Sony's vice president of audio sales, warns that the CD players may tend to "show up" the flaws to other components. "People are going to find themselves taking a closer look at the range of their loudspeakers and the power capabilities of their amplifiers," he says.

The new disc players, however, will be of little use without the recorded discs themselves, and there are currently only two large plants in the world that manufacture them. One in Hanover, West Germany, is owned by Polygram, whose classical labels include Deutsche Grammophon and Philips. The other, in Japan, is owned by CBS-Sony.

Prices for both hardware and software are relatively high and are expected to remain so for a while. The players sell to the United States for about \$900 and the discs range between \$16 and \$20.

The process of making CDs is an arduous one requiring almost operating-room cleanliness, says John Harper, vice president of sales and marketing for Polygram Classics. Other record companies are being granted partial use of the pressing capacities of the two plants.



Only 16 CBS titles are available now. Thirty-five from the Polygram label are being offered, and 100 more are expected by summer. Harper says the repertory will grow — with a mix of "current, proven best-sellers" and new products. He hopes for a catalog of 500 titles by 1984.

In contrast, the current Schwan Record and Tape Guide lists 45,000 LP records and tape items. This variety of recorded music cannot be profitably transferred onto CDs, and that is offered as a main reason the CD player will not be able to replace conventional turntables and analog records for many years to come.

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New European Painters

Continued from page 9W

vers from southern Italy that freeze every winter and come back to life in the summer.

In the high-ceilinged banqueting hall, he will be a descendant of the Minsters whose births were recorded in stained glass in the 1820s. In fact, he is perfectly at home in Schloss Derneburg, and so are his paintings. They have a timeless, blocklike presence, and yet they have the darting self-doubt, the flickering nervous energy and the concern for the gestures of everyday life that have characterized the best of German painting over the last 75 years. It is difficult to imagine a central Europe in which these paintings will not serve as monuments to their time.

Even today, people like to make trouble for painters who bring to the past of Germany the kind of scrutiny that only the creative imagination can make enduring. Anselm Kiefer, for one, has been accused of trying to see Germany in terms of Nordic myths that almost everyone else has worked hard to excuse. But the truth is that no one has come closer to he is creating a truthful image of the German past with which thoughtful men and women can live.

Kiefer refuses to be photographed, would just as soon not come to his exhibitions and is altogether the most private of men. But there can be no harm in saying that he is a fresh-faced, clear-browed man who looks quite a bit younger than his 38 years. For some years now, he has lived with his wife and children in a big, rambling, wooden building, formerly a school, in a remote village in the Odenwald, a region of wooded uplands between Frankfurt and Stuttgart. Not far away is what was once the Nibelungenstrasse, or Road of the Nibelungs. It is a country-side heavy with legend.

Kiefer does not see his art as political. Its historical references are not to be taken literally. But it is relevant that he was born in 1943, the year in which Nazi Germany was finally fought down. Children born at that time had to live with the sins of their fathers and grandfathers, and with a vast collective international obligation to which no logical end could be seen. This was the "Germany Year Zero" at Roberto Rossellini's portrayal to one of the most haunting films of its date, and there could have been no worse time to come into a German inheritance.

This is the problem with which Kiefer deals, however obliquely, in his art. As a young

painter, he did what aware and intelligent people have always done when left alone to ponder the hideous and incomprehensible ways of their elders: He read. He took long country walks, searching the landscape for portents and analogies. He listened to nursery songs and learned to take them apart and put them in their inner meanings. He took the great achievements of the German past, and the not-so-great achievements, too, and he looked without flinching into the hell's kitchen that had been in full operation during the years before his birth.

He also made models, the way bright children have always done, and the way strategists — professional or amateur — continue to do. He mulled over anonymous photographs of the recent past. He worked them over in ways peculiar to himself, and he bound them in big black books that ended up as thick and as heavy as chained Bibles from the Middle Ages. Shellac, bitumen and oil paint were used to give yesterday's photographs a millenary air. It was as if the immediate past had already acquired the status of legend, while ancient legend was being restaged in terms of today.

Kiefer has developed for himself a timeless Upper House of exemplary Germans — among them Kleist the playwright, Schleiermacher the Protestant theologian, Hölderlin the poet and Gräbe the champion of German classical drama — among whom superior wisdom may be found. It should not escape the observer that German Jews figure in this Upper House as symbols of an integrated culture that has been irreversibly destroyed.

Nor should it go unnoticed that Kiefer has lately made a long series of paintings about a golden-haired young woman called Margarete and her dark-haired Jewish counterpart, Shulamit. That these archetypes can never again meet in Germany in an atmosphere of carefree trust is a heavy burden upon humanity, and it is Kiefer — more perhaps than any of his countrymen — who has best known how to make that burden palpable without reducing it to the level of illustration.

The art that Anselm Kiefer practices is not a self-referencing art that looks within itself — as had often been the case in recent art — for its subject matter and for its justification. It addresses itself to subjects of high importance and treats them in a spirit of elegiac meditation. The New European Painting would have proved itself 100 times over if it had produced nothing but this strange and solitary outcrop of the European imagination.

(This is the first of three articles.)

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It may well be in the paintings of Anselm Kiefer that the bardic element in New European Painting reaches its highest and most cogent fulfillment. Kiefer knows as well as anyone that to come out of a state of protective anesthesia can be very disagreeable. As Emily Brontë wrote in another context:

Oh! Dreadful is the check, intense the agony, When the ear begins to hear, and the eye begins to see; When the pulse begins to throb, the brain to think again.

That is exactly the effect that Kiefer's paintings have. His images, though drawn in many cases from the life of the countryside around him, are not a department of "landscape painting."

The fire that blazes in his furrows is a real fire lit year by year, but it is also a symbol of fire as calamity, fire as cleansing, fire as the instrument of renewal and regeneration.

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THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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At a meeting held in Limoges, on May 16, 1983, the Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders decided that henceforward part of the share capital may take the form of non-voting preferred shares.

On the same date, the Board of Directors announced details of the operation in question, i.e.:

- The issue price was set at F.Fr. 2,000.
- The new shares are eligible for a priority dividend equal to 50% of the value (i.e. F.Fr. 50 net per share) plus a supplement calculated in such a way that, allowing for the priority dividend as defined above, each preferred share shall receive a total dividend equivalent to 100% of the dividend payable on the ordinary shares.
- Subscription rights (coupon n° 22) will be exercised on the basis of ONE preferred share for THREE ordinary shares. This quota takes into account the individual waivers of their shareholders' subscription rights by the original majority shareholding family group.
- The new shares shall be valid as from January 1, 1983.
- The capital will be increased to F.Fr. 107,650,900 by the issue of 148,267 preferred shares, representing a gross capital inflow of F.Fr. 296,534,000.
- This subscription will open on June 1 and will close on June 30, 1983.

The Chairman, Jean Verspieren, announced among other things that this issue would serve to finance a major industrial and financial investment program (over F.Fr. 1 billion in three years), while offering both existing and new shareholders an opportunity of sharing in the Legrand Group's growth prospects. The operation has been arranged in such a way as to avoid causing shareholders suffering any dilution of earnings per share.

The Chairman further reminded the Meeting of the key figures for 1982, as announced in a circular letter to shareholders on January 31, 1983.

- Sales F.Fr. 2,842 million (+ 15%)
- Net earnings (Group share) F.Fr. 150 million (+

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Major Retailers in U.S. Report Big Advance in Sales in May

NEW YORK (AP) — The major U.S. retailers reported Thursday substantially higher May sales than a year ago, some posting double-digit increases.

Chicago-based Sears, Roebuck & Co., the largest retailer, said its May sales were \$1.6 billion, up 6.2 percent from a year before. Chairman Edward R. Telling said strong increases were reported in major appliances for the eighth straight month, and in home fashions for the second consecutive month, both of which he said reflected an improved economy. Increased consumer spending is widely held to be the "locomotive" that hauls the overall economy out of recession.

K mart, the second biggest, said sales were \$1.5 billion, up 10.3 percent. New York-based J.C. Penney said for sportswear, Mothers Day gifts and furniture contributed to sales of \$744 million, up 3.6 percent. F.W. Woolworth, the fourth-largest retailer, reported a 4.2 percent increase to \$407.5 million. New York-based Allied Stores Corp. said May sales rose 16 percent, and R.H. Macy reported sales up 17.8 percent.

U.S. State Jobless Claims Rise

WASHINGTON (UPI) — New claims for state jobless benefits increased by 6,000 to 455,000 for the week ended May 21 after hitting the lowest point in 20 months the week before, the Labor Department said Thursday.

The revised previous week's total of 449,000 was 4,000 fewer than originally reported, enough to make it the week with the fewest new claims since September 1981.

The April jobless rate was 10.2 percent based on a survey taken the week of April 16, when initial claims for unemployment benefits totaled 488,000. The May figure for national unemployment, due Friday, will be based on a survey conducted the week of May 14, when initial claims hit a 20-month low. But the declining trend reflected in the initial claims may not show up in the national figure, which also includes the other half of the U.S. unemployed who do not qualify for state benefits.

Marathon Plans North Sea Well

LONDON (Reuters) — The U.S.-owned Marathon Oil Co. announced Tuesday a \$2.7-billion oil and gas development in the British sector of the North Sea.

The company, which has a 38 percent stake in the North Brae Field, 35 miles (about 55 kilometers) off the Scottish coast, said the new well could come on stream in 1988 and would reach peak production of around 75,000 barrels a day. The other main shareholder is British, with a 30 percent stake.

The well will pump extremely high grade light oil by a system of gas injection, the first of its type in the North Sea, according to London oil analysts. Marathon estimated recoverable reserves at about 200 million barrels of oil and more than 600 billion cubic feet of gas.

BFG Sees Risk, Despite Profit

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — A near tripling of Bank für Gemeinschaftswirtschaft's first quarter operating profit means the bank is well on the way to exceeding last year's record earnings, but the need for risk provisions on domestic and foreign credit business will remain high, management board spokesman Thomas Wegscheider said Thursday.

He reported parent company operating profit in the first quarter at 21 million Deutsche marks (\$7.43 million) and parent bank operating profit for 1982, including trading results, at 450 million DM, reversing a 30 million DM loss in 1981. But the year's profit and 150 million DM in 1982 earnings from BFG's Luxembourg subsidiary were used fully for risk provisions, he said.

Strike Halts Financial Times

LONDON (Reuters) — A printers' strike halted publication of the financial Times, the British business daily, for the second consecutive day Thursday.

The paper has a circulation of 200,000 and the strike also threatens the 0,000 circulation of the paper's West European edition published in Frankfurt.

GTE-Southern Pacific Deal Set

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Communications Commission approved Thursday the \$750-million purchase by GTE of Southern Pacific's long-distance telephone and satellite subsidiaries.

The 4-0 vote removes the only federal regulatory block to consummating the deal. The merger is still being reviewed by the California Public Utility Commission.

In addition, a federal judge here will soon review a proposed antitrust settlement that GTE signed last month to satisfy concerns expressed by the Justice Department. But that process does not have to be completed before GTE, the second largest U.S. telephone company behind American Telephone & Telegraph, assumes control of the Southern Pacific subsidiaries.

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

May, 1983

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Treasury Borrowing Dominated Markets in U.S. in First Quarter

By Michael Quint
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Treasury borrowing has continued to dominate the financial markets, absorbing a record share of U.S. investment funds in the first quarter, the Federal Reserve has reported.

The Fed's quarterly flow of funds report showed that, despite the Treasury's strong demand for funds, interest rates were able to decline because the Treasury's needs were offset by weaker credit demands from businesses and individuals.

The flow-of-funds data, which many economists use as a tool to forecast interest rates, identify the sources and uses of capital in the economy much as the gross national product measures the output of goods and services from various sectors.

Net new borrowing in the credit markets reached an annual rate of \$529.6 billion in the first three months of 1983, up from \$433.1 billion in the same quarter a year ago, the report said. However, the growth in Treasury borrowing was far faster as the government sold securities at an annual rate of \$179.1 billion in the period, up from \$77.7 billion a year ago.

While the Treasury arranged record borrowings to finance federal budget deficits in the first quarter, its demands were not enough to keep interest rates from continuing to decline as they did during much of 1982.

Except for the government, credit demands from other sectors has been modest, leading economists at Moody's Investors Service to conclude in the latest issue of the Bond Survey that the economic rebound "is within controllable limits and is in no way excessive."

Growth in borrowing in all domestic nonfinancial sectors, for which the Federal Reserve has set a target of 8% percent to 11% percent, has been flat in the last three quarters. The borrowing rate in 1982 or \$457.4 billion in the first quarter was \$38.5 billion borrowed in all of 1982.

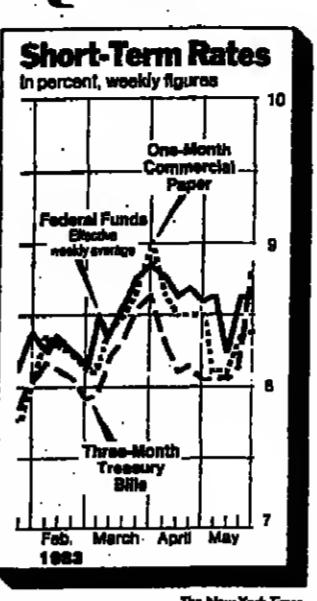
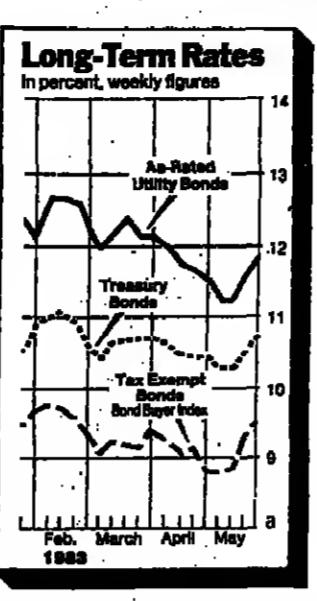
Credit demands have been even slower to rebound for nonfinancial businesses, which borrowed at a rate of \$90.5 billion in the first quarter, up from \$81.6 billion in the fourth quarter, but still less than the \$117.2 billion raised in 1982 or \$161 billion in 1981.

Much of the weakness in business credit demands was caused by a sharp reduction in inventories, which frees cash and allows companies to reduce their borrowing. In the first quarter, inventories fell at a rate of \$37.3 billion, following a decline of \$23.8 billion for all of 1982.

One large change shown by the Fed data was the growth of credit demand in the housing market, a sector deeply depressed in 1981 and 1982 but in past years has often absorbed more funds than the Treasury. Net borrowing for home mortgages rose to a \$105.4 billion rate in the first quarter, up from \$60.3 billion in the last three months of 1982.

William Gibson, chief economist at Republic National Bank, Dallas, said that the shifting of funds from money market mutual funds to money market accounts at banks and thrift units had changed some lending patterns. "The money is now localized," he said, "and is probably showing up in heavier mortgage lending."

In the securities markets, individuals bought U.S. savings bonds at a \$7.3 billion rate in the first quarter.



Fed Viewed As Caught In Conflicts

(Continued from Page 13)

switch of 1979 that both slowed inflation sharply and brought on the longest recession since World War II, has faced policy dilemmas before, but special factors make its position now particularly difficult.

One factor is the continuing question of whether Paul A. Volcker, the chairman of the Fed, will be reappointed when his term expires in August. The uncertainty over Mr. Volcker's position adds to the uncertainty over the future course of Fed policy, even if, as expected, any successor to Mr. Volcker would follow policies similar to his.

There is also added pressure from the recovery, which is picking up speed faster than many at the Fed had expected.

While it is not an immediate problem, the stronger recovery means that the Fed will soon face the expected clash between government borrowing to cover large deficits and private borrowing to finance the recovery. "This makes the dilemma sharper," one official said.

And there is administration pressure, especially from Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, for the Fed to restrain the growth of M-1. The Fed's target for M-1 growth is 4 to 8 percent in 1983, but its growth has exceeded 13 percent so far this year.

Mr. Regan has said pointedly that the Fed must restrain M-1 growth, suggesting that the Fed keep it at a 6 percent rate for the rest of the year. At the least, this suggestion has sharpened fears in the financial markets that the Fed will tighten its policy and push interest rates higher.

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Brazil Faces Hard Balancing Act

(Continued from Page 13)

we could say we are going to create a nice recession to clean house," Helio Beltrão, the federal social welfare minister, told reporters last week. "But unfortunately, the social problems are such that we can't play with recession."

Political analysts and diplomats here said that neither the military-backed government of President Joao Figueiredo or the banks holding Brazil's \$83 billion foreign debt are likely to accept soon the possibility of a renegotiation involving substantial delays of payments by Brazil.

But these sources said that the internal pressures are likely to toughen Brazil's pressures in future loan talks.

Some experts here predicted that, caught between shrinking loan commitments from banks and the rising internal costs of recessionary measures, the government will eventually have no choice but to seek a major debt restructuring.

"Something will have to change," said Robert Blucher, an investment analyst and former president of the Chase Manhattan Bank subsidiary in Brazil. "The government will respond when there's no more money around. This will have to be studied from a totally different light."

The debate over the debt comes at a time when Brazil's military administration is more vulnerable to internal political pressure than ever in its 19 year rule. Elections allowed by the military last year brought opposition leaders to power in the country's richest and most populous states, and government leaders have faced increasing economic demands from the business and conservative political sectors that back the government's Social Democratic Party (PDS).

Gen. Figueiredo, who has led the military's slow transition toward democratic government since 1979, now is immersed in the delicate exercise of coordinating the selection of Brazil's next president due to take office in early 1985.

Some government supporters have begun to warn that the political repercussions of Brazil's IMF-backed austerity measures could derail the process of consensus building involved in the presidential nomination and with it, Brazil's political stability.

Brazil is in "a state of pre-social convulsion," Roberto Magalhães, the PDS governor of the northern state of Pernambuco, was quoted as telling reporters last week.

"Without social stability there will be no presidential succession in 1985," he added.

And central bank President Carlos Langoni, who leads Brazil's negotiations with the IMF, said Brazil's adjustment program so far has been "socially perverse and economically inefficient."

It is the social consequences of economic stagnation that have most fueled opposition to new austerity measures. Despite dynamic growth in the last two decades, much of Brazil's population of 120 million remains poor and malnourished, and huge ghettos surround its major industrial cities.

After two years of recession, government figures show there are some 400,000 unemployed workers in the key industrial center of São Paulo, where two days of rioting by poor workers erupted last month. The riots led many political leaders to conclude that further reductions in jobs and living standards could create unmanageable social unrest.

"People are losing their standards of living, and they are angry and desperate," said Raphael de

Almeida Magalhães, an economist and leader in the Brazilian Democratic Movement, the largest opposition party. "They are looking for a miracle, a savior for the country.

You can see populism, nationalism and authoritarianism starting to grow."

Following the failure of the government to meet spending and inflation guidelines in the first four months of this year, many Brazilians and economists have also begun to argue that the program negotiated with the banks and the IMF was too modest and that some of its measures are contradictory.

To increase exports, for example, government officials ordered a 30 percent devaluation of the Brazilian cruzeiro in February, in addition to the regular practice of small "minidevaluations." The move helped to boost the country's trade surplus to record levels in March and April, but spurred inflation to an annual rate of more than 130 percent.

The measure also helped to increase the overspending of state companies, whose budgets include large interest payments on dollar loans that soared in relative value with the devaluation.

Over a longer term, economists here said, cuts in state investments and heavy emphasis on exports at the cost of other sectors will damage Brazil's existing base and make future repayments even more difficult.

"You are driving the economy to the breaking point, spending all the energies of the country on this very short term purpose," said Edmar Reis, a professor of the Catholic University in Rio de Janeiro. "There are a lot of politicos for the short term that are bad in the long term."

Positive Payout Action

United Press International

NEW YORK — Standard & Poor's Corp. reported Thursday the number of companies declaring favorable dividend actions during May climbed almost 12 percent, continuing an upward trend that began in April.

SOCIETE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE

Financial Year 1982

The General Meeting of shareholders held on 3rd May 1983 approved the Accounts for the year to 31st December, 1982. The dividend, amounting to 90 Belgian francs became payable with effect from 6th May 1983.

In the Annual Report, the Directors draw attention to the major preoccupations which influenced the course of the company over the past two years, namely the reshaping to the Company's financial structure and the expansion of its resources.

Its portfolio has been slimmed by the transfer of various shares and holdings, especially to Tanks Consolidated Investments as part of the international role assigned to that Company, and to Lauro & Vereeniging in which the Société Générale has increased its stake to that of a majority controlling interest.

A sizeable portion of the Company's short term debt has been consolidated in a medium term loan of 3 billion francs.

The Annual Report contains an analysis of the world economic situation, the current international financial crisis and argues the case for the need for continuity in economic policy. It then proceeds to a review of the various companies comprising the group.

— the nouvelle Union Minière has devoted its first year of existence to the study and implementation of an internal restructuring program. It has played an active role in the search for a solution to the difficulties confronting the zinc industry. Following the acquisition of Canada Per-

UN Urges Reforms To Stimulate Recovery

United Press International

TOKYO — The government plans to train foreign business sales techniques to the Japanese as one of a series of new measures aimed at increasing imports, officials said Thursday.

They said steps planned by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry also included tax and financial incentives that would be introduced at the start of the next financial year in April. The sales training program will start later this year.

The officials also said that the Trade Conference, a forum of government and business leaders chaired by Prime Minister Yasushi Nakasone, will be reorganized this month to place further stress on imports.

The conference, set up in 1970 to promote exports, will replace its existing system of export incentives with one designed to reward Japanese and foreign contributions to higher imports, they said.

Japan, accused by some trading partners of restrictive import policies, had a foreign trade surplus of \$20 billion in the financial year that ended in March. The government forecasts a similar surplus for this year.

The measure also helped to increase the overspending of state companies, whose budgets include large interest payments on dollar loans that soared in relative value with the devaluation.

Over a longer term, economists here said, cuts in state investments and heavy emphasis on exports at the cost of other sectors will damage Brazil's existing base and make future repayments even more difficult.

"You are driving the economy to the breaking point, spending all the energies of the country on this very short term purpose," said Edmar Reis, a professor of the Catholic University in Rio de Janeiro.

"There are a lot of politicos for the short term that are bad in the long term."

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CITY INVESTING COMPANY (CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from today new dividend sheets of the CDRs City Investing Company numbered div.-ep.vw. 39 to 76 and talon can be obtained free of charge against delivery of the talons of the CDRs City Investing Company in Kas-Associati N.V. Spuistraat 172 in Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 16th February 1983.

Condensed Balance Sheet as per December 31, 1982

ASSETS	in thousands of US-\$	previous year
Amounts due from banks	1,568,903	1,410,348
Loans and advances to customers	2,576,352	2,308,472
Securities	161,937	145,590
Other assets	132,014	159,704
	4,439,206	4,024,114

LIABILITIES	in thousands of US-\$	previous year
Amounts due to banks	3,968,371	3,581,861
Current deposits and other accounts	145,737	105,524
Other liabilities	99,919	158,586
Share capital	52,773	52,773
Reserves	78,641	74,212
Provisions	88,543	46,129
Profit	5,222	5,029
	4,439,206	4,024,114

The unabridged annual statement as well as the profit and loss accounts will be published in the "MEMORIAL Amtsblatt des Großherzogtums Luxemburg, Ausgabe C" (Official Gazette of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, edition C)

THE NEW YORK HERALD

EUROPEAN EDITION - PARIS - FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1983

ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND AND HIS CONSORT, THE DUCHESS OF HOHENBERG, ARE ASSASSINATED WHILE DRIVING THROUGH STREETS OF SARAJEVO, BOSNIA

THE HERALD PRESS DRIVING TOGETHER

OBSERVER

The Joys of Hating

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Not so long ago decent people could hate as happily as everyone else. This is no longer the case. Nowadays, the pleasures of hate are confined to the inferior classes: bigots, brutes, monomaniacs, rabble.

Is this fair? Even the most civilized person needs to hate a bit now and then without being made to feel like a disgrace to Western culture. In the 1930s, some of the best people openly and enthusiastically enjoyed hating Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the 1950s, some of the country's finest minds were proud to hate Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

Nowadays, at least among Americans, the better people just do not do it anymore. This may reflect the triumph of liberal philosophy, which, with its irreducible psychological underpinnings, denies the existence of devil. Hating debases the hater, it says, and only the unworthy do it.

Ironically, a prime beneficiary of the liberal creed is that archconservative, Ronald Reagan. Though he has done more to outrage an entire economic class than any president since Franklin Roosevelt, the hate-Roosevelt enthusiasm of the 1930s has not been matched by an uproar of malcontents proud to call themselves "Reagan haters."

Almost no one hates Reagan. Instead, his opponents are constantly understanding him and — though it must infuriate his followers — forgiving him as an amiable bumbler who just doesn't know the harm he does.

The result is to give his opposition a limp, vigorous quality, which should assure him an easy time if he chooses to run again.

Curiously, Reagan himself seems equally incapable of outrage when denouncing satanic Moscow. If he really hated the Red Soviets as passionately as his press suggests, why, you wonder, why does he let our banks bail them out in Poland and our farmers bail them out in the grain market?

And so, when we contemplate Republicans against Democrats, it is not a battle for the soul of the country that we envision, but a

quarrel between a clump of spaghetti and a bag of dead mice.

Possibly the nation's capacity for full-throated hate has atrophied from disuse. For devous purposes of state, the government and media occasionally designate certain men and suggest it would be nice if we hated them.

Fidel Castro is such a man, as is Muammar Qadhafi of Libya, and Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Not one has set the nation ablaze with hate. North Americans care too little about Latin America to spend much energy hating Castro. And how can you make its hate glands swell about a dictator from a pipsqueak country like Libya?

As for Arafat, every time you start to think, "This time I can really hate Arafat," you find yourself studying his jaw and wondering, "I wonder why the poor guy can't get a decent shave," and end up with a guilty urge to send him a pack of razor blades.

The last men Americans were able to hate with any zest were Richard Nixon and Lyndon Johnson, and perhaps a few still do, but not many.

If hate has become socially unacceptable, the need to hate is probably just as strong as ever. This may explain why Adolf Hitler, though dead nearly 40 years, remains such a commercially profitable subject for mass-market books, movies and television aimed at a generation with little interest in his civilized contemporaries.

It is Hitler — not Roosevelt, Churchill or de Gaulle — who draws at the box office. The epitome of evil, Hitler is the one creature all respectable people can hate without qualms of conscience. If you are servicing the masses, Hitler means big money, and the prospect of that gaudy profit makes wise men abandon sense and taste.

The Hitler diabolus, which save worldly, cynical editors easily gulled by the crudest forgery, illustrates the point. There are bitter ironies here for those who fought so hard to destroy him. While his betrayers make a new generation yawn, Hitler, as a rare and invaluable hate object, threatens to become the enduring symbol of the century.

New York Times Service

Sexologists Struggle for Respect

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Sexologists are struggling to enhance the scientific credibility and public acceptance of their research at a time when sexual studies and sex education in the United States are under increasing attack.

This became clear last week when more than 1,000 sexologists convened here for the sixth World Congress of Sexology, billed as the largest gathering of sexologists ever held.

Speakers and panel chairmen repeatedly lamented that their field is suffering from a conservative political backlash that often portrays sex research and education little more than pornography and sex therapy as almost illicit. The organizers tried to get official welcoming messages from the White House and the mayor's office, ordinarily a routine courtesy, but neither would oblige.

"They said it was inappropriate," complained William A. Granitz, president of the organizing committee. "This is not a porn city. Some of the talks are even boring."

But at the conference itself, it was not always easy to separate the science from more questionable fare. While some sessions heard sober papers from such recognized scholars as Wardell B. Pomeroy, an associate of the late Alfred C. Kinsey; William H. Masters and Virginia Johnson Masters, pioneer explorers of the physiology of sex; Mary Calderone, a much-honored expert on family planning and sex education; Helen Singer Kaplan, a psychiatrist and psychologist who treats sexual disorders; and John Money, an expert on gender identity from Johns Hopkins University, other sessions were devoted to X-rated films. A bevy of pornographic movie stars showed up one night to promote their industry.

In the exhibit hall, textbooks could be ordered alongside video cassettes of "adult" movies and the Journal of Sex Research, a leading scholarly journal in the field, was being promoted next to a booth distributing "swingers" magazines seeking partners for a variety of explicit purposes. "It's a frustrating experience," said Erwin J. Haerle, co-chairman of the scientific committee for the conference, who complains that sexologists are often forced to accept money from "disreputable sources" because the government and private foundations are reluctant to finance much sexology research and most academic institutions are away from the field.

The conference dealt with an array of topics that seemed only loosely related, ranging from theories of orgasm to prostitution in Peking from 1912 to 1950. The participants included a wide range of doctors, psychologists, psychiatrists, biologists, physiologists, humanists, sociologists, anthropologists, animal experts, educators, authors, social workers, marriage counselors, nurses and philosophers, and almost anyone who studies deals with sexuality on a professional basis.

Haerle, who is director of historical research at the Institute for Advanced Study of Human Sexuality, a small degree-granting school in San Francisco, acknowledged that sex research presents "a confusing picture" because it embraces "a wide variety of people and methodologies" pursuing a wide variety of subjects. "It is not a science with one definite object and one method of studying it."

"The field is in total confusion," he added. "It's like the state of criminology was in 80 years ago, when it was just getting started. But I would still call sexology a science, an

ment for sexual problems; their latest treatment results were announced here last week.

On the eve of the conference, Bernie Zilbergeld, a California psychologist charged that claims of success in treatment by Masters and Johnson techniques were inflated because their criteria for success were set too high. But other leading therapists here said the treatment techniques seem to work in a variety of clinical settings and that the physiological work remains a landmark.

New technologies are reshaping the field of sexology, pushing it from a largely psychological perspective toward more emphasis on physiology. Monitoring devices attached to the penis at night have become an important diagnostic tool in determining whether male erectile difficulties are organic or psychological. Devices that measure lubrication and blood flow in the vagina are important research tools for determining whether women are sexually aroused by various stimuli even when unaware of the arousal.

Ultrasound pictures of fetuses in the womb have produced dramatic new evidence of the beginnings of sexual arousal. Dr. Calderone said she had received three sonograms — pictures made inside the body by high-frequency sound waves — of fetal erections, indicating that functions during the entire life span.

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